

semitennial of Colorado's admission to statehood.

Speaking into a telephone at his vacation office, Mr. Coolidge had his words carried by long distance wires to Denver for broadcasting, the address being the first of any kind he has made since he came to the Adirondacks nearly four weeks ago.

Mr. Coolidge hailed Colorado as a great state that "always has been progressive," declared that "she stands out like a beacon in the history of woman suffrage," and praised "the majesty of her scenery" and "the wonderful balm of her climate," yet he asserted her "chief treasure" was the principle of local self-government.

"This celebration is exceedingly appropriate at this time," he added. "The Nation is inclined to disregard altogether too much both the traditions and the duties of the states. They are much more than subdivisions of the Federal Government. They are also endowed with sovereignty in their own right."

"Of course, one of their chief glories lies in the fact that they are all partakers of the American spirit, all a part of the American Nation, but a great deal of the strength of the Federal Government lies in the fact that the states have the power to function locally and independently, subject only to the restrictions which they themselves have invoked by adopting the national Constitution."

"This fiftieth anniversary is in celebration of that principle. It is 50 years ago that Colorado put off the garb of a territory almost exclusively under the domination of the national Government and put on the robes of a sovereign American state. The great progress that it has made in these years has been in no small part due to the application of the principle of local self-government. Of all the wealth and eminence that this State has achieved, and that its chief treasure, it ought to be maintained undiminished and guarded with jealous care through all the years to come."

The President's Speech

The text of the address follows:

"In order to have a complete realization of the genius, the power, and the spirit of our country, it is necessary to study the history of each one of its 48 commonwealths. In no way can the seeker of the realities of our national life be more richly rewarded."

"Today our attention is fixed on Colorado, which is observing the fiftieth anniversary of her entrance into statehood. The whole Nation takes great pleasure in having a part in your celebration, for all your sister states are rejoicing in your remarkable accomplishments."

"In your story we find romance, appeal to the imagination, striking exemplification of untiring courage, the pioneer spirit, the adaptability to surroundings and of the ultimate working out of a progressive civilization. Well may the Centennial State be proud of her record. Her history is associated with some of the important dates and figures of our Nation. The same year brings her semicentennial and the sequentennial of the United States—the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence."

Lieutenant Pike Real Discoverer

"It is related that Spanish explorers in the middle of the sixteenth century first set foot on the soil of what is now Colorado, and that Escalante visited there in 1776. But virtually it remained an unknown area until Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike of the United States Army, in 1806, explored the peak that became his memorial. Ten years later, Maj. Stephen H. Long also an army man gave his name to another peak towering into the sky for more than 14,000 feet. Nowhere in the world does scenery surpass that of Colorado. She has a mountainous area six times that of Switzerland. Nature wrought her with a lavish hand. Long was followed by Dick Wooten, Jim Barker, Kit Carson and a long

EVENTS TONIGHT

Organ recital by Arthur M. Phelps, organist of the Harvard Summer School, Appleton Chapel, 7:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Round Table discussion, "Possible External Influences on the American Culture Between 1600 B. C. and 1600 A. D.," Peabody Museum, Harvard, 4.

Meeting of International Stewards Association, Copley-Plaza, all day.

Baseball, Pittsburgh vs. Boston, National League, Braves Field, 3:15.

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What is the latest publicity device in Paris?

What were Ben Jonson's "three necessities" for writing well?

How should rayon be cleaned?

What phrase would the Duchess of Atholl bar from children?

How was the Golden Rule exemplified by two Tucson stores?

What movie is described as "a film for book lovers"?

These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

list of fur traders, and by John C. Fremont, whose fifth expedition ended in 1853.

"In 1858 came the discovery of gold, that precious metal which, from the beginning of time, has been a lure for mankind. George A. Jackson of Missouri and J. H. Gregory of Georgia, led the first bands of hardy prospectors to the Cherry Creek and the Platte gold fields. The rush was on."

A Time to Try Men

"The same pluck and grit, the same ability to overcome every obstacle that led those early settlers to push on under the slogan of 'Pike's Peak or Bust!' never has ceased to animate the people of Colorado. Dangers were never more imminent, hardships were never more acute. Only the strongest, the bravest, could survive those early days. It was a time that tried souls and bred men."

"Provisions for the establishment of claims and the protection of property in this region, which was then included in the territory of Colorado, were inadequate. Steps were taken to form a new state or territory, to be named Jefferson, in honor of the Crafter of the Declaration of Independence. But it was not until the last day of February, 1861, at the close of President Buchanan's Administration, that Colorado territory was established, its name, meaning colored, and fitting so well the varied scenic displays of the State, was chosen by William Gilpin. One of the first acts of President Lincoln was the appointment of Gilpin as territorial Governor."

Carved Out of 10 Territories

"The State was carved out of the 10 territories of Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Utah. A part of her area had come into the possession of the United States through the Louisiana purchase, another from the Texas cession, and the remainder by the Mexican cession. It was a gathering together of lands of varied and historic ownership. The people of the new territory were loyal. They raised troops and thwarted the plans of the Confederate Government to capture that rich area."

"When placer mining began to fail, new methods of wresting gold from the rocks were invented. Silver, lead, zinc and copper deposits were uncovered. The famous Leadville, Cripple Creek, San Juan and other mining camps developed a brand of frontier life which probably never will be duplicated. Stage coach and ox wagons were the only means of transportation until 1870, when Colorado's first railroad, the Denver Pacific, was built from Denver, the capital, to the main line of the Union Pacific at Cheyenne. Other rail lines followed in rapid succession. The rugged character of the country presented the most difficult construction problems ever known. Their mastery wrought men famous in railroad history. The Moffatt tunnel, nearing completion, is a marvel of engineering achievement."

Farms Succeeded Mines

"Many of those go-f-g to Colorado to mine remained to raise cattle and to till the soil. When mining began to slow down in the early seventies, the cattle industry grew to large proportions. It flourished for 15 years, until the ranges had been broken up by the laying out of homesteads."

"Colorado is the thirty-eighth of our galaxy of states. The act for statehood having passed Congress the previous year, a constitution was adopted by a vote of the people in

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; not quite so warm; moderate northwesterly winds.

New England: Moderately fair tonight and Thursday; slightly cooler tonight; moderate northwesterly winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	78	Memphis	74
Atlantic City	82	Montreal	70
Boston	79	Nantucket	78
Buffalo	68	New Orleans	80
Calgary	74	New York	78
Charleston	84	Philadelphia	80
Chicago	72	Pittsburgh	74
Des Moines	68	Portland, Ore.	62
Eastport	70	San Francisco	62
Halifax	62	St. Louis	74
Hatteras	86	St. Paul	64
Helena	66	Seattle	58
Indianapolis	74	Spokane	60
Kansas City	74	Washington	78
Los Angeles	86		

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 9:14 p. m.

Thursday, 9:50 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 5:31 p. m.

July, 1876. On the first day of the following month President Grant proclaimed the new state. John L. Routt was elected Governor.

"Beginning as a territory with 25,000 people, today the state has over 1,000,000. Only the thirty-third among the states in population, according to the 1920 census, she was fifteenth in the value of mineral products and eighth in rank as a coal producer.

"Although started under difficulties and discouragements, her agricultural activities now are of the utmost importance. Wherever dry farming was impossible the plucky settler resorted to irrigation. It is now widespread. In 1920 nearly 3,500,000 acres, an increase of 20 per cent in a decade, were being tilled by the irrigation methods.

MR. WILLIAMS LEADS IN VOTE

(Continued from Page 1)

dean of the Oklahoma delegation in Washington, has a close fight for renomination on the Democratic ticket. One hundred and ten precincts out of 455 in the Third District gave Carter 4377 votes, while Wilburn Cartwright of McAlester, Carter's opponent, had 3444 votes. Only a few Republican votes were cast in the district. M. C. Garber of Enid, Republican incumbent from the Eighth District, led the field by a two-to-one vote, with 100 out of 440 precincts reporting.

How Farm Districts Grew

"In the same 10-year period, the percentage of rural total population increased by 2.5 per cent. In 1920 the rural population was 51.8 per cent of the total. Colorado was one of three states in the Union showing the rural districts growing faster than the suburban. This is a striking tribute to her agricultural possibilities. She is seventh in area and has ample room for expansion along these lines. Already manufacturing has reached good-sized proportions, \$243,826,000 being invested in such enterprises in 1919.

"Colorado's wealth increased 20 per cent in the decade ended 1922, when it was \$3285 per capita. This figure was larger than for states such as Massachusetts and Michigan, and a little smaller than in states such as New York and Illinois.

"That religious influences, which have played and always will play so large a part in our national life, were uppermost in the minds of the founders of Colorado is evidenced by the State motto selected, it is: 'Nil Sine Numine,' which, being translated, means, 'Nothing without divine will.'"

Newspaper Started in 1859

"A newspaper was started by William H. Byers in 1859, and has continued to this day. From the beginning the people have demanded enlightenment."

"Colorado always has been progressive. She stands out like a beacon in the history of woman suffrage. Her Constitution was the first State Constitution to take notice of it. The Constitutional Convention of 1876, although favorably inclined to grant the franchise to women solely for fear it might defeat the entire document at the polls. However, provision was made for submitting the question to a referendum. And, in 1893, equal suffrage was carried by a substantial majority, and the State became the second to permit women to vote. She has been called the 'proving ground of woman suffrage.'"

"Thirty women have sat in her legislative halls. Others have acted as treasurers or auditors in more than 75 cities or towns. Since 1894 the state superintendent of public instruction has been a woman, Miss Pattie Field, vice-consul in Amsterdam, the only one of her sex to hold such a position, comes from Colorado. The women of the State have had no inconsiderable part in the establishment of forward-looking governmental instruments."

"To the majesty of her scenery Colorado adds the wonderful beauty of her climate. Within her boundaries our Government maintains two national parks, 15 national forests and two national monuments. To the power given by God her citizens have added the riches that come from intelligent industry."

Rights of the States

"This celebration is exceedingly appropriate at this time. The nation is inclined to disregard altogether too much both the functions and the duties of the States. They are much more than sub-divisions of the Federal Government. They are also endowed with sovereignty in their own right."

"Of course, one of their chief glories lies in the fact that they are all partakers of the American spirit, all a part of the American Nation, but a great deal of the strength of the Federal Government lies in the fact that the states have the power to function locally and independently, subject only to the restrictions which they themselves have invoked by adopting the National Constitution."

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Governor Paul Wins Renomination in Kansas

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 4 (Special).—Gov. Ben S. Paulen will lead the Kansas state Republican ticket in the election in November. He was renominated in the primary by an overwhelming majority over Golden Davis, Governor Paulen will be opposed in the November election by Jonathan Davis, former Governor, who won the Democratic nomination over Donald Muir by a two to one vote.

Charles Curtis, senior Senator from Kansas, was renominated by the Republicans. His only opponent was Nick Chiles, Negro editor of Topeka, who polled only a slight vote. Mr. Curtis is virtually assured a fourth term in the Senate. His opponent at the November election will be George McGill of Wichita, who received but a light percentage.

All present members of Congress from Kansas were renominated. Daniel Anthony of Topeka won re-election. The Republican nomination against William Lamberton, former Speaker of the Kansas House, even carrying Lamberton's own county.

ALFONSO XIII FUND COMPLETE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The £25,000 required for the establishment of a King Alfonso XIII fund at Oxford University has been completed with a contribution of £10,000 from W. R. Morris, a British motor car manufacturer. The fund is founded to commemorate last year's South American trip of the Prince of Wales.

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STABILIZATION BILL DEPOSITED

Poincaré Acts With Characteristic Suddenness—Bank to Buy Foreign Money

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 4.—With characteristic suddenness and without preliminary announcement, Raymond Poincaré, the Premier, deposited in the Chamber of Deputies today a bill which constitutes the first step toward stabilization of the franc. It was believed that this measure would come far later. But with implacable logic, perseverance, method and order, M. Poincaré is proceeding with unexampled quickness.

No sooner has the Senate voted the taxation bill by 250 against 13, than the stabilization bill, no sooner than arrangements have been made for passing the provisions for the sinking fund, which deals with the floating debt and give the fund constitutional independence in the national assembly at Versailles, than M. Poincaré makes a third move.

In form it is a simple measure permitting the Banque de France to purchase foreign money. Also the Government is authorized to enter during three months into conventions which are necessary for stabilization. The bank will buy, too, the gold coins which many French families have, it is believed, saved. Traffic in such money is forbidden by law, and those who have hidden gold will be induced to offer it to the bank.

There will be criticism in some quarters because the bank will be authorized to emit in a measure strictly equivalent to these purchases new bank notes pledged upon them to satisfy legitimate commercial needs.

There is no inflation, first, because the issue is not for state purposes and, second, because the relation between the existing circulation and existing gold holdings remains unchanged. Indeed if the advances to the state are rigidly fixed by law it is unnecessary to fix the general circulation. That should automatically regulate itself, as in practically every other country. Inflation results from constant unchecked state borrowings from a bank which allows print paper to meet the national debts.

Staking Fund Discussion

But the real interest in the present bill is the evidence of the design of the Government to begin a series of operations which will lead at an early date to stabilization, as recommended in the experts' record. Doubtless, M. Poincaré cannot pass from the stage of stabilization in fact to the stage of legal stabilization until the reassembly of Parliament in the autumn. But in three months it is hoped everything will be ready.

M. Poincaré has promised Winston Churchill, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, to ratify the debt convention by autumn, and Britain will doubtless aid in securing the necessary foreign credits on this promise. Holland is also prepared to open large credits, and it is freely stated in financial circles that American banks are behind the Dutch, thus lending in a roundabout way. The Cabinet is considering whether it is not possible to ask ratification of the American debt convention conditionally. Everything is in readiness for a discussion of the sinking fund and commercialization of the tobacco monopoly and it is anticipated that passage is assured this week with the Versailles assembly next week.

CAPE TOWN EXCITED OVER FLAG DESIGN

By Special Cable

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 4.—D. F. Malan, Nationalist Minister of the Interior, caused surprise by stating that the Government intended to stick to the flag bill introduced in May's session and postponed on account of

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protests because it did not include the Union Jack. Since then the Nationalist and Labor Ministers, who form a pact majority in Parliament, have split on the question of an alternative design for the flag. The national council of the Labor Party have submitted a scheme by which the Union Jack might fly side by side with the selected union flag. This was accepted by Clemens Roos, the Nationalist Minister of Justice, but was disowned by Colonel F. H. P. Creswell, the Labor Minister of Defense. It is feared that Mr. Malan's pronouncement may cause trouble in the pact Ministry and a renewal of the discord between the British.

SIXTY POLITICAL PRISONERS TRIED

Turks Hope to Clear Country of Reactionary Elements

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 4.—What is described as the most momentous trial in Turkish history commenced at Ankara Monday. The proceedings comprise judgment on more than 60 political prisoners, accused of high treason.

The Ankara cases constitute the second phase of the trial commenced in Smyrna a month ago and the individuals concerned are old comrades of union and progress supporters whose aim has been to undermine the Kemalist régime and whose machinations are alleged to have culminated in a plot against the Turkish president.

The present proceedings deal not only with persons implicated in the Smyrna conspiracy, but also are more particularly directed to thoroughly and definitely purging the country of all past and present reactionary elements. The Attorney-General, in submitting the case for the prosecution, recounted in every detail all the political events, commencing with the entry of Turkey into the Great War, and laid responsibility for the directly on Enver Pasha, Talaat Pasha, Djemal and Said Halim Pasha, who were the principal members of the Cabinet at that time, and who were said to have concluded at Constantinople an alliance with Germany, on Aug. 2, 1914, for a duration of 71 years.

Hussien Djahid, who was exiled two years ago, has been brought back to Ankara, and is alleged to be implicated in a foreign secret political organization.

BRITAIN TO PREVENT BETTING TAX EVASION

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Government bill to prevent evasion of the newly imposed betting tax by dealings with bookmakers outside Great Britain has been introduced in the House of Commons and is published today. It is to be passed immediately Parliament reassembles in the autumn. It makes it illegal to place wagers with bookmakers abroad on races run in England.

WHITE STAR TO BUILD HUGE ATLANTIC LINER

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Plans for the development of the White Star Steamship Line, including the construction of a 60,000-ton vessel, were announced by F. A. S. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine, upon his arrival from London.

Mr. Franklin said the development program followed the failure of negotiations recently in London for the sale of the line to British interests.

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BRITAIN TO CURB CIVIL SERVANTS

Government to Limit Extent of Participation in Trade Union Movements

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Government has decided to limit by law the extent to which civil servants are permitted to participate in trade union movements. "It is contrary to the public interest that associations of civil servants should be affiliated to outside industrial and political organizations," said Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons last night. Mr. Churchill added that the Government intends to introduce legislation on this subject.

This decision is the outcome of the disclosure last May that a movement existed among civil servants to give countenance to the general strike. The Government, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands, does not propose to interfere with civil servants having trade unions of their own for joint bargaining purposes on wages and similar questions, but holds that association with other bodies in political activities for the alteration of working conditions generally is inconsistent with the loyalty owed by civil servants to the State.

One hundred thousand members of post office workers and engineering unions, and 2000 members of the Civil Service Clerical Association, who are now affiliated to the Trade Union Congress, are among those affected by this decision, and the Labor Party is preparing to take up their case strenuously.

Charles G. Ammon, member of Parliament for Camberwell North, says in a statement published here today that if the Government carries out its scheme, it will "raise a hornet's nest."

The Union of Postal Workers, he adds, was "granted recognition by Lord Buxton when he was Postmaster-General in 1892, and with it the right of affiliation to the Trade Union Congress. Any limitation of the present rights of postal workers would make it necessary for them to deal with their grievances on the floor of the House of Commons—a course to which many members object."

On the other hand, the opinion is held strongly in official circles that a civil servant is in a favored position both as regards service and pension, and it would be intolerable if he was liable to be asked to walk out in support of other workers' claims.

PENSIONS FOR CLERGY IN CHURCH OF ENGLAND

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A motion sanctioning the scheme providing pensions for the Church of England clergy has passed through both houses of Parliament upon the eve of adjournment. This scheme is partly contributory and partly dependent upon outside contributions. It enables the Church of England clergy to look forward to retiring upon 2200 annually.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in introducing it in the House of Lords, said it had been passed after long consideration by an overwhelming majority in the church assembly.

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GENEVA HEARS OF BORDER RAIDS

League, However, Has Had No Official Complaint From Yugoslav Government

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The League would much prefer that they should do so, but in the event of either government appealing to it for arbitration on the question of the damages that should be paid by the offending party the League would consent to mediate.

At the same time, there is no doubt that the League is being brought to bear on the Bulgarian Government to try to prevent these raids over the frontier. But the Bulgarian Government has always replied to similar complaints in the past that whereas it will do its best to restrain the activities of bands from Macedonia, yet it cannot hope to succeed in suppressing the movement altogether with its inadequate military force.

Naturally, the Bulgarian standpoint, as has been made clear to the League, is that that part of Macedonia which is mainly inhabited by Bulgarians should be given its independence or restored to Bulgaria.

JAMES J. HILL ESTATE SUES FOR TAX RETURN

ST. PAUL, Aug. 4.—Suit for the return of a tax of \$3,141,677.04, paid to the Government on the estate of Mrs. Mary T. Hill, widow of James J. Hill, has been filed in federal court against the collector of internal revenue from Minnesota.

The complaint alleges that the money was collected illegally by the Government, and that part of the tax—\$1,130,816.08—was collected under duress and under the protest of the plaintiff and to avoid additional penalties and costs.

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ASKS HEARINGS
ON 'EL' CHANGESCity Council Member Can-
vassing Ward 17 on Bus
or Car Service

Protesting against the further abandonment of street car service by the Boston Elevated Railway Company in Washington Street, Dorchester, Robert G. Wilson, member of the Boston City Council from ward 17, today began a canvass of the ward asking the people whether they prefer street cars or busses and promising to oppose the tearing up of the tracks by every means in the power of the council.

At the same time, Mr. Wilson, who through the council has asked an opinion of the city law department as to the right of the Elevated to abandon street car service without prior holding of public hearings, is arranging for a conference with Edward Dana, general manager of the company, in behalf of the Codman Square Improvement Association.

Interview With Mayor

"In accordance with an interview I had with Mayor Nichols recently," said Mr. Wilson, explaining the transportation problem in Dorchester, "and his personal assurance to me that Washington Street in Dorchester would be reassured from Armandine Street to Codman, the department of public works is starting on that improvement."

"The Boston Elevated, planning later installation of bus service on the proposed new rapid transit station at Peabody Square, has, however, refused to continue its tracks there, and proposes to pull them up incident to the resurfacing operations by the city beyond Grove Street. I am sending out postcards to 1000 homes in central Dorchester, particularly the Codman Hill district, asking them whether they want street cars or busses."

"As a member of the jitney committee of the City Council, I guarantee that no permits will be issued for Elevated busses on Washington Street if such be the wish of the majority of the residents of the district."

Mr. Wilson recalled the abandonment of street car service in Washington Street from Fairmount to Codman Street about a year ago and now the tearing up of the tracks from Ashmont to Fairmount, where the cars have been making their terminal for months.

Questions Franchise Right

"I am confident that the Elevated contemplates abandoning car service in Washington Street from Grove Hall out," said Mr. Wilson, "and the substitution of bus lines if they are permitted. It's a serious question to my mind whether the Elevated can transfer its street car franchise rights to busses and thereby create a complete monopoly in Boston for a service the laws never comprehended when the original car permits were granted. Street car service over steel rails is a very different thing so far as the highways are concerned than bus service, which is a complete monopoly in Boston for a service the laws never comprehended when the original car permits were granted. Street car service over steel rails is a very different thing so far as the highways are concerned than bus service, which is a complete monopoly in Boston for a service the laws never comprehended when the original car permits were granted."

"If the Elevated can abandon an entire community such as Codman Hill so far as street car service is concerned without so much as holding a public hearing or there being any appeal to the city department of public utilities as I have found there is not, the time has come when our system of transportation control, if any there be, should be changed."

Who Knows What a Bird Will Do
When in Presence of Strangers?Young Grouse Hid in Hem of Woman's Skirt and Tern
Huddled at Man's Foot—Starlings and Robins
Have Taste for Lettuce

Records for the month's oddities in the behavior of birds noted by observers who have reported to the Division of Ornithology for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts include, according to Edward A. Fowler, director, the story of an attempt to photograph two young ruffed grouse with the result that one of the birds, disappearing most mysteriously into the skirt of the photographer, was subsequently discovered to have found a way to reach the hem of the skirt into which it had crept to rest comfortably, safe from the prying eye of the camera.

Attention of the observers was attracted by a fussy, female ruffed grouse and when search was undertaken for the young two were found in a cluster of ferns. Due to being unwilling to sit on the photographer's knee, at least for a short space, but presently it hopped off and although it was seen to disappear in the hem of her skirt, some minutes of earnest search were required before it was found in its fortuitous hiding place.

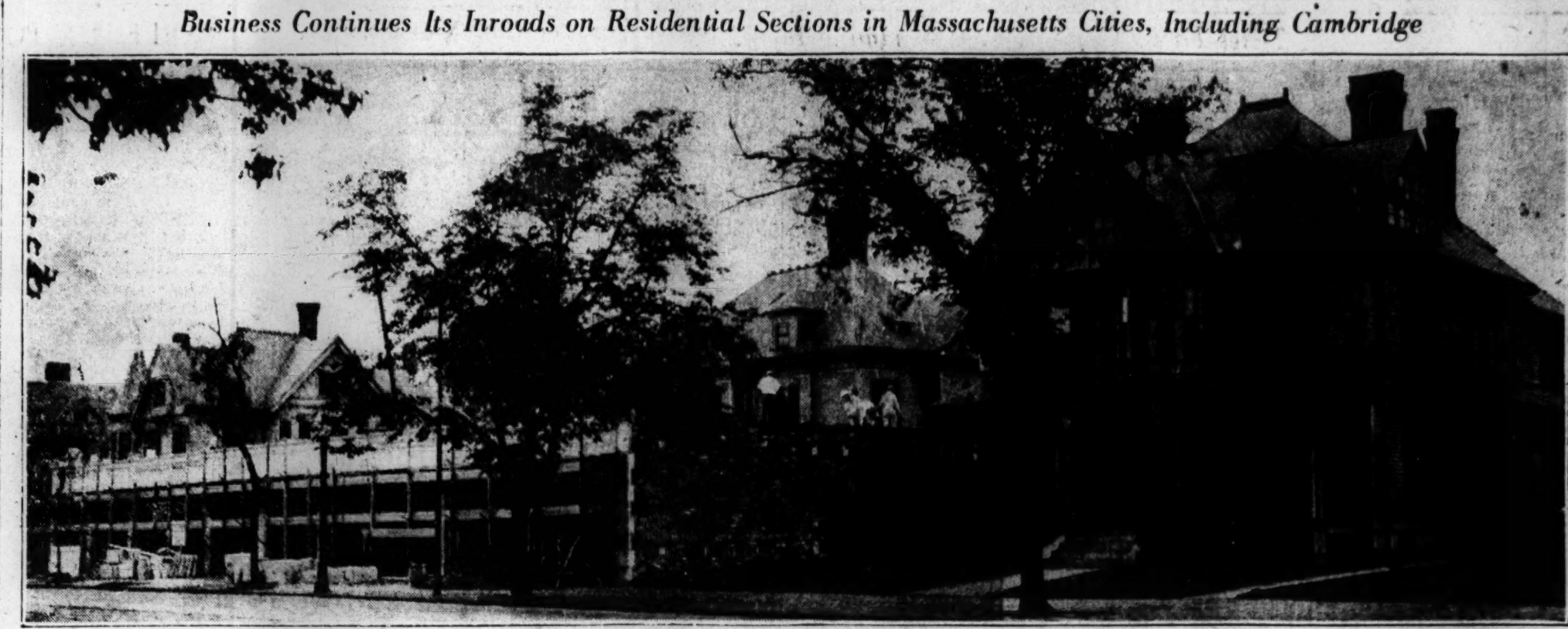
Another observer, citing from his experiences in attempting to photograph terns from a blind, records the unusual experience of having found that two of the young terns crept confidently into the blind and attempted to take refuge under his very feet.

A visitor at a summer inn tells of looking with prospective purchasing interest at a rustic bird house hung up on the veranda and marked for sale, and of finding, upon investigation, that the bird house was more than usually well equipped with a mouse wren had built its nest in it, apparently completely escaping the notice of those who affixed the "for sale" sign.

A note for vigilance is offered the amateur gardener who desires to see lettuce as he carefully tended to appear in their rightful place upon his dining table, to the effect that an observer discovered robins and starlings had eaten practically his entire planting. It is a comparatively well known fact that starlings will destroy as many lettuce as they can gain access to, but hitherto it has been supposed, robins would leave lettuce untouched. So far as is known, until the numerous clans of English sparrows arrived no small birds ever troubled lettuce excepting goldfinches which occasionally trespassed in this respect.

An observer reports finding the nest of a chimney swift arranged with an extension at the top so that the twigs next the chimney form a handle to the nest like the handle of a basket.

Those variously admiring or sustaining interest in the whistling of the whistling swallows will be interested in the report of an observer who timed the song of a whistling swallows and found that it continued for one hour without stopping. Another observer reports that he has recently received 1000 calls of a such bird at a village on Cape Cod without a perceptible break. It will be remembered that John Burroughs once wrote that he had known a whistling swallows "to lay a thousand blows on the back of 'poor Will' with hardly a break."



Another Group of 10 One-Story Stores Erected in Midst of Residences on Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge. In the Center Background May Be Seen the House Which Was Pushed Back to Make Room for the Stores, and at the Right is an Example of the Fine Type of Residences Not Yet Crowded Out.

POLITICAL PARTIES
TO HOLD OUTINGSRepublicans at Worcester to
Hear John Q. Tilson

John Q. Tilson, United States Representative from Connecticut and Republican floor leader in the House, will be the chief speaker at a Republican outing to be held on the Worcester Fair Grounds Saturday, Aug. 14, under the auspices of party workers in Worcester County and the state committee.

There will also be addresses by William M. Butler, candidate for return to the United States Senate, and it is announced that Governor Fuller and Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant Governor, will speak. George R. Stobbs of Worcester, Representative from the Fourth Congressional District, will introduce the speakers.

On the same date, the annual state outing of the Women's Democratic Club will be held at Pemberton Inn. Among the speakers will be most of the state Democratic ticket. It is announced, including Col. William A. Gaston, candidate for Governor; David I. Walsh, candidate for the United States Senate, and the candidates for other important state offices. Speaking will follow a dinner, which is to be held at 2 o'clock.

Candidates for office in Suffolk County have already begun careful campaigns, thus far mostly of the house-to-house variety. Alexander Lincoln, candidate for Attorney General, announced the opening of campaign headquarters last night at 26 Central Street. An extensive canvass of Charlestown has been begun by workers for Daniel J. Kane, candidate for District Attorney. John W. McCormack, candidate for Congress from the Twelfth District, addressed two house calls in South Boston last night.

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POLITICAL PARTIES
TO HOLD OUTINGSRepublicans at Worcester to
Hear John Q. Tilson

John Q. Tilson, United States Representative from Connecticut and Republican floor leader in the House, will be the chief speaker at a Republican outing to be held on the Worcester Fair Grounds Saturday, Aug. 14, under the auspices of party workers in Worcester County and the state committee.

There will also be addresses by William M. Butler, candidate for return to the United States Senate, and it is announced that Governor Fuller and Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant Governor, will speak. George R. Stobbs of Worcester, Representative from the Fourth Congressional District, will introduce the speakers.

On the same date, the annual state outing of the Women's Democratic Club will be held at Pemberton Inn. Among the speakers will be most of the state Democratic ticket. It is announced, including Col. William A. Gaston, candidate for Governor; David I. Walsh, candidate for the United States Senate, and the candidates for other important state offices. Speaking will follow a dinner, which is to be held at 2 o'clock.

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CAMBRIDGE AREA TRANSFORMED
BY RAPID EXPANSION OF TRADEBlocks of Stores Replacing Imposing Residences Along
Massachusetts Avenue—Automobile Showrooms Are
Conspicuous in New Realty Developments

The transformation of Massachusetts Avenue in Cambridge, from a residential street to a commercial thoroughfare, is nearing completion. No longer is it a broad avenue with fine residences, fronted with wide lawns and spreading elms. Instead, lines of stores, finished and building, crowd the few remaining residences which have not yet yielded to the expansion of business. The change began in 1923 when the new zoning law placed the section in the B-1 classification, which permits the construction of "light and other non-noxious industries," such as stores.

At present four groups of stores and a housekeeping apartment building are under construction. While the height of buildings in the B-1 zone is restricted to 300 feet, none of the stores under construction exceed one story. In height-building in this zone is permitted to extend 150 feet back on either side of Massachusetts Avenue.

Residences Moved Back
One group of stores under construction in the area bounded by Martin and Hudson Streets was the site of an imposing residence hardly more than a month ago. The house has been moved back onto Martin Street and some 200 feet back of its former site. In moving the house it was necessary to cut away a portion of the driveway which extended over the driveway on the Martin Street side. At its present location, the house hardly affords sufficient space on which to construct a sidewalk on two sides which border almost directly on the property of other owners. In replacing the former house, the street car tracks are to be moved to the house on the south side. The block will contain five stores.

Continuing north on the same side of the avenue, the block which is set off by Martin and Lincoln Streets formerly contained five large residences. Only four of these remain, and the other house, which occupied the center of the group, has been pushed back more than 150 feet to permit the erection of a group of 10 stores which will be ready for occupancy within two months.

The house which was moved back from Massachusetts Avenue faces the back yard of the residence which formerly adjoined its lot on the south side. To enter the front of the house from the avenue it is necessary to use the driveway between the new group of stores and the house whose back yard it faces.

Motor Showroom Erected
On the opposite side of Massachusetts Avenue, at the Prentiss Street corner, a residence has been razed and an automobile showroom is under construction. The residence was not working from the sidewalk, but the showroom will extend as far out as possible. Next to this development is a large apartment house.

On the same side of the avenue, continuing north to Forest Street, is a huge excavation which has been made in what was the lawn of a large mansion house. The excavation extends almost up to the veranda, and the entrance has to be gained on Forest Street. A sign near the excavation explains that stores will be built on the site, and also mentions that showrooms for automobiles can be provided in the proposed building.

The largest project under development, though of a different classification in building, is under way at the corner of Arlington Street and Massachusetts Avenue, where a large housekeeping apartment building will be erected. There will be 150 suites in the structure. Entrance to the apartment will be made from Arlington Street. Stores will occupy much of the street floor on the Massachusetts Avenue side. This site is opposite the North Congregational Church.

A large mansion borders on the northernly side of the excavation. It occupies half of the area between Arlington and Mt. Vernon Streets, the other half being the site of the proposed apartment house. The new chain of commercial buildings extends no further than this point at the present time, but it is close to Porter Square, beyond which the residences are steadily giving way to stores.

News From Dealers
Goddard M. White of Milton has taken title to the property at 103 Revere Street from Richard S. Eustis. The transfer includes a four-story colonial brick house assessed for \$8400 and 832 square feet of land assessed for \$4400, making a total assessment of \$12,800. Mr. White has bought for occupancy. This sale was negotiated through Wm. C. Codman & Son.

Sullivan Machinery Company has taken a lease of space at 45 Milk Street. This lease was negotiated through the W. H. Ballard Company.

Daniel J. Cronin has sold to Mrs. Cecilia E. Casey, wife of John W. Casey of Brookline, the corner residence at 59 Corey Road, corner Windsor Road, Brookline, consisting of a mansion of 14 rooms, four baths and all modern improvements, and 1725 square feet of land, all assessed for \$13,300, of which \$12,000 is on the house. The purchaser bought for residential purposes. A. F. Baker of Boston is the grantor.

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GLOUCESTER LINE
SUPPORT PLEDGEDShippers Indorse Plea for
Through Rates

Immediate action in the establishment of a steamship line for the transportation of freight between Boston and Gloucester was urged by the shippers' committee of the Gloucester Chamber of Commerce at a special meeting held last Monday, at which they indorsed the application of the Gloucester Bay Steamship Corporation in their application for through rates, and pledged their support to that interest.

The Gloucester Bay Steamship Corporation, of which Joseph C. Nowell is general manager, operates a daily passenger service between Boston and Gloucester with the steamer Monhegan, an able sea-going vessel which carries upward of 500 passengers. In addition to this service the Gloucester Bay Line maintains freight service between the two ports.

Directly after the special meeting of the Gloucester Chamber's shippers' committee, the following message was sent to Frank van Ummersen, chairman of the New England Freight Association:

"The Shippers' Committee of the Gloucester Chamber of Commerce in meeting, Monday, Aug. 2, indorsed the Gloucester Bay Steamship Corporation operating between this port and Boston as entitled to our support and we earnestly indorse as we must have a dependable boat line to help move our freights. Immediate action is essential to the shippers of Gloucester. Signed, Lawrence J. Hart, Secretary, Gloucester Chamber of Commerce."

MARKING GEN. KNOX ROUTE
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 4 (Special).—At a conference yesterday afternoon Mayor Ford C. Parker and officials of the Sons of the American Revolution, Oct. 2 was tentatively set as the date for dedicating the marker to be placed near the United States Army to mark the route of march of Gen. Henry Knox and his force from Ticonderoga to Boston, carrying the cannon of the Siege of Fort Mifflin in the winter of 1776.

This will be one of the markers provided at the expense of the Commonwealth to be erected at various points along the route.

RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 6

EVENING FEATURES

FOR WEDNESDAY, AUG. 4

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

8 to 10 p.m.—Military band music.

CNEO, Ottawa, Ont. (433 Meters)

6 to 7 p.m.—Children's half hour, Aunt

Beatrice, 6:30—Continuation Department

Agriculture market reports, 7—Chateau

South musical hour, 8—Old Times Concert

by Charles Laroche Orchestra, followed

BAPTISTS ELECT DR. E. C. HERRICK

Former Charlestown Pastor to Head Newton Theological Institution

Formal election of the Rev. Dr. Everett Carleton Herrick, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Fall River, to be president of the Newton Theological Institution was consummated by the board of trustees yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. Herrick was chosen by a nominating committee headed by Everett A. Greene, treasurer, and was approved unanimously by the board. Dr. Herrick will take office Sept. 1, it is expected. His departure from Fall River will conclude a pastorate of 12 years there, during which he has accomplished a notable expansion of the First Baptist Church and its activities there. The present membership of 1200 is double what it was when Dr. Herrick went to Fall River. The church school enrollment of 2600 includes a men's class of 1000, among whom are many prominent business men of Fall River. A church and parish building designed for many social service activities has been built at a cost of \$85,000 and a trust fund of \$70,000 has been raised for the church.

Prior to his entry into the Fall River church, Dr. Herrick had served as pastor of the First Baptist Church of Charlestown, where he was instrumental in bringing about the union of the First Church and the Bunker Hill Baptist Church. He is the son of the Rev. Joel R. Herrick, former pastor of the Baptist Church in North Livermore. He is also a graduate of the Newton Theological Institution of which he is to become the head, as he graduated from that school in 1901 after previous courses at Hebron Academy and Colby College.

Mrs. Herrick, wife of the new executive, also is an active leader in Baptist church activities. Besides assisting Dr. Herrick in many of his undertakings, she has served as president of the New England Society of the Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society, and is now a member of the executive of the northern Baptist convention.

The vacancy which Dr. Herrick will fill as president of the theological school is that left by the resignation two years ago of the Rev. Dr. George E. Horr, now president emeritus. The position is considered one of the most important in the Baptist denomination in New England as the Newton school is the oldest Baptist seminary for ministerial training in America, entering now upon its second century of existence.

FARM INSTRUCTORS HOLDING SESSIONS

Busy Program Gets Under Way at Amherst

AMHERST, Mass., Aug. 4.—Conferences on livestock judging, horticulture and farm shop work were some of the activities this morning of agricultural instructors who gathered at Massachusetts Agricultural College here yesterday for a four days' summer conference on agricultural education under the sponsorship of the state department of education and the Massachusetts Association of Agricultural Instructors and Directors.

Addresses were given yesterday by R. O. Small, state director of vocational education, and Sidney B. Haskell, director of the state experiment station at U. M. C. and R. W. Redman, assistant director of extension service.

The talks planned for tomorrow morning will go into some of the branches of agricultural teaching. A. P. French, instructor in pomology, will discuss "Fruit Teaching Problems," Luther Banta, assistant professor of poultry husbandry, will talk on "Poultry Teaching Problems," and Prof. L. R. Grose, head of the forestry department, will explain "Forestry Teaching Opportunities."

A question box will be opened tomorrow afternoon, and answers to questions asked in advance by the delegates will be given by members of the M. A. C. staff. The conference will end with an observation trip through the Connecticut valley Friday.

MR. BUSHNELL FILES NOMINATION PAPERS

No Contest Among Republicans for Dist. Attorney's Office

Papers for the nomination of Robert T. Bushnell, assistant district attorney in Middlesex County, to the position of district attorney, were filed at the Secretary of State's office today, and announcement was made by Mr. Bushnell's campaign directors that in all probability there will be no contest for the Republican nomination.

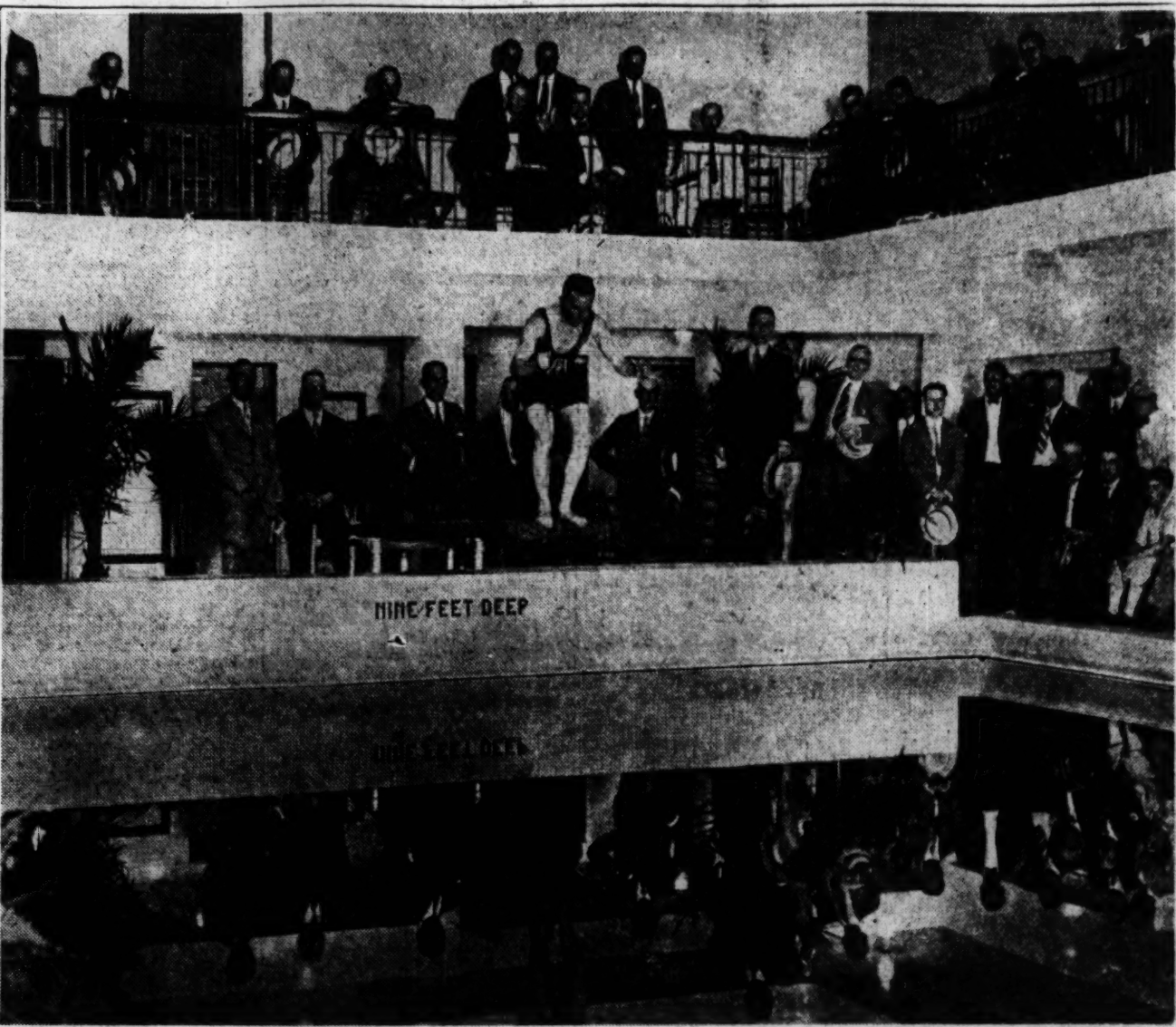
The papers were filed by Wallace R. Lovett, campaign manager for Mr. Bushnell, and contain the certified signatures of 5200 Republican voters, although only 250 signatures are required. Mr. Lovett announced at the same time that the Bushnell campaign committee has received papers containing more than 20,000 names from every city and town and every ward and precinct throughout the district. These signatures, he said, were obtained without a single paid worker, for the work was done entirely by citizens of Middlesex County who had volunteered their services in the interest of Mr. Bushnell's nomination.

Two other attorneys in the county who had intended to run for the office have withdrawn their candidacies. It became known today.

COURT TO HEAR PLAN

HOLYOKE, Mass., Aug. 4.—(P)—The plan of agreement for the reorganization of the American Writing Paper Company will be considered by the United States District Court in New York Oct. 6. It was announced yesterday by Sidney L. Wilson, President Harrington Putnam has been appointed special master in the case and hearings will begin at once so that his report may be submitted Oct. 5.

Takes First Plunge in New Swimming Pool



Donald McKay, Vice-President, Had the Honor at the University Club. Other Officers Followed.

UNIVERSITY CLUB POOL OPENS

Mr. McKay Takes the First Dive—Aquatic Program Follows

The cool waters of the new University Club swimming pool at 420 Stuart street beckon to the members of the club since the official opening of the pool with ceremonies, races and stunts yesterday afternoon.

With a jack-knife dive, Donald D. McKay, vice-president of the club and former captain of the Amherst team, was first in the pool. He was followed by Russell Dean, chairman of the pool with ceremonies, races and stunts yesterday afternoon.

The tank is the first unit of the new building to be thrown open to the members in a formal program, though four of the eight squash courts also are completed and available for use. The policy of the club will be to open each unit of the building as soon as completed.

Four hundred spectators can be accommodated in the balcony above the swimming pool. The tank is 75 feet long and 30 feet wide. To be exact, the length of the tank is one-fourth of an inch more than 75 feet, this fraction being added so that records made in the tank would be safe from contest. A number of swimming contests and exhibitions are expected to be held in the new pool this winter, among them probably several intercollegiate matches. Tentative arrangements have been made for the Yale swimming team, aquatic champions of the East, to appear here in an exhibition this fall.

Exhibitions of swimming and fancy diving, as well as burlesque events, comprised the program yesterday. David Browning, Huntington School graduate, who holds the New England fancy diving championship, gave an exhibition of diving. McKay and Dean joined both in the fancy diving and comic events. A. J. Puschin, former Massachusetts Institute of Technology star; Ralph Johnson and Vernon Brown, Technology students, and Daniel Frantz, crawl stroke expert of the Boston Swimming Association, were others who took part. A water polo match closed the program.

ENGINEERING PROJECTS TO AID IN PROSPERITY

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 4.—(P)—"Never in the history of the Nation has industry been so sound, so sure of itself and so successful as at present," declared Walter H. Damon, Springfield, Mass., grand orator of the Universal Craftsmen Council of Engineers, here.

"Within the next 15 months billions of dollars will be expended in gigantic engineering improvements," said Mr. Damon. "The money will go for big power plants, hydro plants and other improvements which will benefit the nation."

CHANGES NOTED IN FOOD 'STYLES'

Hotel Stewards Are Told of Vast Difference in Choice of Edibles

American habits of eating have undergone a more radical change within the last decade than in perhaps a century before, believes Mariou H. Manzer of St. Louis, chairman of the committee on education of the International Stewards' Association, which opened its silver jubilee convention in Boston today.

Nearly 300 delegates and guests had registered today for the sessions and entertainments which will continue until Saturday. Thomas P. Jones, steward of the Harvard Club of Boston and national president of the Stewards' Association, opened the meeting this morning at the Copley-Plaza Hotel with an address in which he outlined the growth of the organization, which now has branches in 16 cities.

The change in food choices to which Mr. Manzer referred in an interview, and which the steward has had to keep up with or rather ahead of, has been that from heavy meats and vegetables to light cereals, fruits and salads. The average diner today expects a variety of foods which was unthought of 20 years ago, he said, and he believed most of these new foods have been introduced by thoughtful stewards. By serving smaller portions of fruit and vegetable side dishes and making more moderate charges for them, stewards believe they have played a part in the increase in popularity of these dishes.

The demand for lighter and more varied foods Mr. Manzer attributed partly to education and partly to prohibition. Appetites, no longer stimulated by alcohol, do not crave the heavy foods they once called for, but choose their foods sensibly, he said. He minimized the significance of the theory that people eat more lightly because they do less manual labor. It is true that the business man who used to walk to work and take a steak for breakfast and another for dinner now rides to his work in an automobile, Mr. Manzer agreed, but this man now walks just as far on the golf course as he used to between home and the office, he pointed out.

Addresses of welcome and routine reports occupied this morning's session. A luncheon at which the wives and families of the members were guests was held at the Westminister Hotel at noon, and after the afternoon meeting, the visitors planned to leave at 4 o'clock for Wrentham for a dinner and dance at the Weber Duck Inn.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKET SYSTEM COMMENDED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 4.—(Special)—Addressing the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor here this morning, Nelson B. Cook of Mt. Holly, Vt., told of first hand observations abroad concerning the advantages of co-operative purchasing and advised that the system be developed more extensively in this country by farmers, working men and others. Mr. Cook is a farmer and college graduate.

The convention tabled a request from the Massachusetts Civic League that a speaker from the league be permitted to reply to the speech previously made by Francis J. Goode, commander of the state department of the American Legion, in defense of the veterans' preference act.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT CONTEST NEARS HEAD

RALEIGH, N. C. (Special Correspondence)—Announcement that the Rev. Dr. Oscar Hayward will be a candidate for the Legislature from Montgomery county is taken to mean that the contest against capital punishment in North Carolina will come to a definite head in 1927, when the lawmakers meet again. Dr. Hayward, formerly evangelist for one of the leading Baptist churches in New York City, is one of the outstanding crusaders against capital punishment in this state. Abolitionists are counting on him, if nominated and elected—and at this writing he has no opposition—to introduce the bill and engineer the fight to abolish the chair.

TABLEAUX TO RECORD HISTORY OF NEWPORT'S OLDEST CHURCH

Members of Summer Colony to Join All-Year Residents in Tracing Growth of Island's Civic and Social Interests in 200th Anniversary Celebration

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 4. (Special)—This evening, at the Art Association, members of the summer colony and year around residents will appear in a series of tableaux arranged in an historic pageant to trace the history of the church and of Newport from the sale of the island by the Indians in 1637 to the present days of social and civic progress. This is the concluding incident in the two hundredth anniversary observance of Trinity Church, which is commonly accorded the oldest stronghold of the Church of England in New England.

Trinity Church has, during these two centuries, been a center for the romantically historic happenings of Newport. Great men have worshipped in its simple, dignified old pews. George Washington attended a service within it when he visited Newport during the Revolution. A Church of England service had been held in Boston in 1636, but no building was provided until Sir Francis Nicholson, became Lieutenant Governor of New York. Then Trinity Church became, in New York, "the parent of Episcopalianism in the United States," when its building was erected in 1696. In Rhode Island, in these days, Quakerism was the dominant religious faith but presently a small group of Church of England followers established themselves in Newport and when, in 1694, the Rev. Dr. Lockyer went there at the behest of Sir Francis the group began to grow conspicuously.

Petitioned the Governor. It was in 1697 that a group of Newport citizens petitioned the Earl of Bellmont, Governor of Massachusetts, for "a Church of England minister and yearly maintenance for him." The petition was signed by such men as Thomas Fox, Frank Pope, Thomas Mallett, Robert Wrightington, Anthony Blount, Thomas Littlebridge and others. Lord Bellmont approved their request and it was sent to the Board of Trade with a recommendation for a minister for Newport. He appended a note in which he said, "It will be the means, I hope, to reform the lives of the people in that island and make good Christians of them who are at present all in darkness."

Thus in September, 1702, the first Trinity church in Newport had been built and the Rev. James Honyman was come from England to act as its rector. The name of this rector stands out in the annals of the parish. Queen Anne gave the first bell for the steeple. When cracked it was recast and 50 years ago it was melted down to become part of a new and much larger bell but the history of the bell is inscribed on the new bell thus: "The gift of Queen Anne to Trinity Church, Newport, R. I., 1709. Recast 1843. Recast and doubled in 1876."

The present building was erected in 1726. With great pride it is noted in the church records that in 1742 the church at Newport was flourishing, with 80 regular communicants and 100 Negro members, while the church of Narragansett had 70 Indians and Negroes in its congregations.

Stephen Decatur, father of the renowned naval officer, was married at old Trinity. A clerk of the church was once dismissed for "his ill-behavior in absolutely refusing to sing the tune played by the organist in the morning service."

History in Tableaux. The first tableau in the pageant will be "The Sale of the Island," and is supervised by the Little Theater group. The second, "The Founding of the Town," will be directed by Shafter Howard, and among the participants will be direct descendants of old Newport families. Miss Nathalie Bayard Merrill will have charge of the third tableau, showing the arrival of Bishop Berkeley. The fourth tableau has to do with an incident in the life of Stephen Decatur and the fifth depicts the visit of George Washington to Trinity Church. Gen. James Parker will appear as General Washington. Mrs. Charles P. Snyder as Martha Washington.

The Rev. Arthur R. Rudd of Immanuel Church is in charge of the tableau depicting the visit to Newport and Trinity Church in 1788 of Bishop Seabury, and the Grand Army Post has planned the Civil War tableau.

Always Trinity Church has been linked in history with the representative happenings of its community. When the semicentennial of the adoption by Rhode Island of the constitution of the United States was observed the exercises were held in Trinity Church. Its ancient, plain architecture preserves a reminder of the typical church edifice of New England to contemporary view, a fitting setting for the fabric of romantic and patriotic circumstance, always colored with the mood of its changing times, which has been spun through two centuries in the history of Newport.

PROGRESSIVES SEEK ACCORD IN CANADA

ST. MARYS, Ont.—"The Progressive party," said E. C. Drury, former Premier of Ontario, in an address to South Perth United Farmers, "wants neither coalition nor absorption with the Liberals, but friendly co-operation."

The pronouncement of Mr. Drury, as an outstanding Progressive leader, had been awaited with some interest, and is expected to play a considerable part in the fortunes of the older political parties both in the immediate federal election and the provincial contest still in the distance. It is now considered that the official stamp of approval has been placed by Progressive leaders on the arrangements by which Progressives and Liberals are agreeing in many ridings upon a single candidate to oppose Conservative candidates.

POSTAL TUBES RESUME FRIDAY

On Same Day Corner Stone of New Back Bay Post Office Will Be Laid

Roland M. Baker, Postmaster, today announced plans for the laying of the corner stone of the new Back Bay Post Office and the formal reopening of the Pneumatic Tube Service, scheduled for Friday.

Senator Butler, who took a leading part not only in sponsoring construction of the new building on Stuart Street, but also in the restoration of the tube service, the principal speaker, will be presented by John H. Bartlett, former Governor of New Hampshire, now first assistant Postmaster General.

Invitations have been extended to Governor Fuller, Mayor Nichols, all the Massachusetts members of Congress and officials of the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations which have worked in increasing the efficiency of the Boston Post Office. The party will gather at the Copley-Plaza at 2:30 o'clock and will be escorted to the new building by the Letter Carriers Band and 200 uniformed carriers. At 3 o'clock, Mr. Baker will call the gathering to order and will present Mr. Bartlett.

After Mr. Butler has spoken he will place within the corner stone, a copy of the Post Office Creed and other articles appropriate to the year 1926. He will then be presented with a silver trowel, the gift of the Postmaster.

Following the exercises at the Back Bay, the party will go to the main post office where Mr. Butler will place the first container of mail in the pneumatic tubes, press the button and formally start the new service.

B. U. ORGAN STUDENTS TO BE GIVEN RECITAL

An organ recital for students of the Boston University summer session, which will also be open to the public, will be held tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock at the First Church, Congregational Unitarian, corner of Berkeley and Marlborough Streets. The organist will be William E. Zeuch, of the First Church Congregational Unitarian. He will be assisted by Miss Blanche Haskell, soprano. The recital is the second to be arranged for the summer session students by Prof. John P. Marshall, head of the music department. The first of the series attracted considerable interest and was attended both by the students and by the general public.

JITNEY PLAYERS AT HARVARD

Next Monday evening at 9 o'clock, before the steps of Widener Library in the Harvard Yard, the Jitney Players, Bushnell Cheney's travelling company, will set up their stage and perform three short plays for the students of the Harvard summer school.

VETERANS' RULE TO BE VOTED ON

Ballot Assured on Initiative to Reduce Preference in Civil Service

With the filing of the initiative petition, providing for a reduction of the veteran preference in civil service, sponsored by the Massachusetts Civic League, with Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, today, final assurance was given that the question will be placed on the ballots this fall for settlement by referendum.

As only 5000 names were required, but that of these names several thousand were not accepted, as being in excess of the maximum allowed for any one county, and for various technical faults of signing, leaving 8360 acceptable signatures.

The proposed measure aims to reduce the present straight 35 per cent veteran preference, as provided in the state civil service law, to 5 per cent in case of able-bodied veterans, and 10 per cent for others, to conform with the preference given in the federal civil service.

"This would by no means abolish veteran preference, but would add 5 per cent to the mark of an able-bodied veteran and 10 per cent to that of a disabled, thus always putting the former service man ahead of the civilian, as good as himself but not ahead of the man very much better qualified," said the Massachusetts Civic League in a statement today. "At the present time in this State a veteran who gets only a bare 65 per cent goes on the eligible list for appointment above even a 100 per cent civilian."

"The 10 original petitioners for the pending measure, in addition to Charles W. Elliot, Capt. James McClure and Dr. Conrad Westphoff, overseas veterans; Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird; John J. Connelly, formerly vice-president of the International Association of Machinists; Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, of the State Federation of Women's Clubs; Horace A. Moses of Springfield; former Congressman Richard Olney; William S. Felton, chairman of the executive committee of the Republican State Committee, and Richard E. Dana.

MAINE BUILDING LARGEST BRIDGE

Structure Will Span Kennebec River Between Bath and Woolwich

BATH, Me., Aug. 4.—What will be the largest bridge in Maine is being constructed across the Kennebec River, between Bath and Woolwich. The bridge, which will go away with the ferries run by the State and the Maine Central Railroad.

Eight piers will be constructed. Substructure work must be completed by June 1, 1927, and the superstructure by January, 1928.

There will be seven spans, one 234-foot vertical lift span, three 330-foot spans and three 275-foot spans. Either one 24-inch main or two 16-inch mains will be provided on the railroad deck. Telegraph, telephone, power, and light wires will be laid under the sidewalk, of which there will be two, five feet in width. Railroad traffic will be controlled by signals. One operator will run the movable span.

There will be two systems for shutting off traffic from the movable span. Railroad crossing gates will be placed 100 feet from each end of the movable span and a barricade gate

SUFFOLK COUNTY PLAN PROTESTED

Writ of Mandamus Filed by Brighton Representative Against Redistricting

Petition for the issuance of a writ of mandamus against the redistricting of Suffolk County state representative districts was filed at the Court House today by Harold A. J. Oppenheim, candidate for the House of Representatives from Brighton, which was left in the redistricting report with only one seat.

Yesterday Mr. Oppenheim's warning that he would petition for a writ of mandamus and throw the entire report into the Supreme Judicial Court caused the reapportionment board to withhold filing its report for several hours, until late in the afternoon.

If court action goes through, the effectiveness of the entire report, which affects all of the 48 state representatives from Suffolk County, will be held up. None of the representatives, it is reported, will be able to file his nomination papers until the courts decide, because there will be no surety that the citizens who sign the papers reside in the appropriate district.

Aug. 27 is the last day on which such papers may be filed, and it is expected that court action will be expedited so that the usual election formalities may be complied with.

Reports of counties other than Suffolk have been filed daily for over a week at the Secretary of State's office. That of Middlesex County, which arrived this morning, contains many changes from the previous arrangement, although the total number of representatives remains the same. In the cases of all counties except Suffolk, the alterations have been made by the county commissioners.

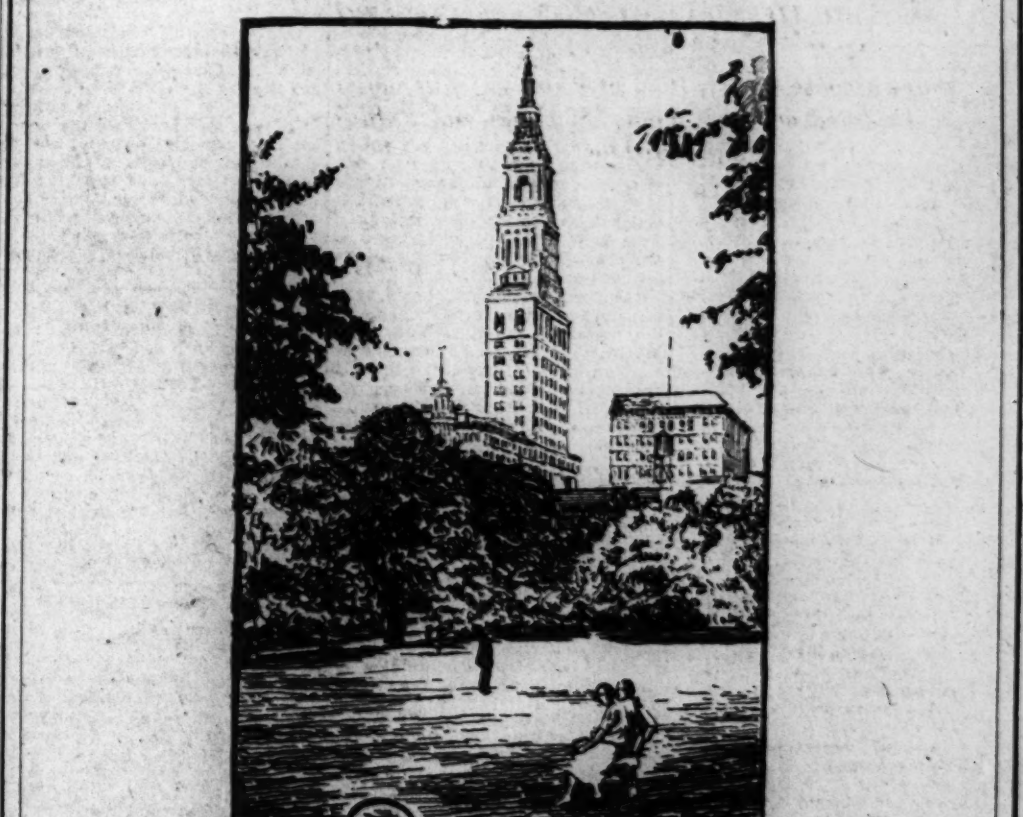
MONTREAL GRAIN SHIPS TIED UP

MONTREAL (Special Correspondence)—The grain blockade at this port this summer has been the worst on record. With the elevators full and 40 lake boats waiting a chance to unload, the harbor commissioners have placed an embargo on American corn, of which about 20,000,000 bushels are usually shipped through here. Owing to the demand for ocean shipping to move coal across the Atlantic, it has been difficult to charter tonnage to load grain here.

There is a poor prospect of the blockade being relieved in time to permit any considerable movement of the new American wheat crop through this port. In a recent season shipments of American corn and other grains through this port amounted to 60,000,000 bushels, mostly American grains are on the ocean before the new Canadian grain begins to arrive here.

MR. KEENE'S PAPERS FILED

Forecasting a closely contested primary fight, nomination papers yesterday were taken out by Charles G. Keene, president of the Boston City Council, for the Republican nomination for district attorney of Suffolk County in opposition to the present office holder, Thomas C. O'Brien.



In Hartford

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AMITY BETWEEN AMERICAS CITED

(Continued from Page 1)

mony. Dr. Rowe urged the following ends be kept in view:

1. "To prevent the entry into the American system of the doctrine of the balance of power—a doctrine which has wrought such havoc in Europe and which is so largely responsible for many of her present ills."

2. "We must build up a continental system from which aggression is completely eliminated."

3. "Territorial conquest must be completely eliminated from the American international system."

Equality of States

4. The principle of equality of states, especially in avoiding the domination of one government or people by another, must be rigidly observed. This involves avoidance of interference in the internal affairs of one government by another.

5. The nations of the American continent must be prepared to submit all their disputes, whatever may be their nature, to the orderly processes of conciliation over the ultra-This is in a sense, the keystone of the arch.

"Thus construed, the American international system involves no antagonism to any other section of the world. On the contrary, it furnishes the only permanent foundation for real international co-operation and helpfulness."

Chemistry Solving Problem

Chemistry has practically solved the problem of converting coal into oil on a commercial scale, said R. L. Haslam, professor of chemical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, speaking in an open conference on "New Forms of Power in Relation to World Affairs."

Henry L. Doherty, oil magnate and head of the City Service Corporation, with ramifications over the United States, took sharp issue with Professor Haslam's statements.

"I believe there is no substitute for petroleum, particularly for war purposes," Mr. Doherty said.

"There has not been as yet any evidence offered by anyone that there are any sources of energy available to mankind other than those which have been known to the scientific world for many decades. Predictions of discoveries about to be made have never been uttered from any source worthy of consideration, and any reasons have been given in justification of these predictions they have not been worthy of a moment's consideration."

Wood Fiber's Transformation

"The average man has seen wood fiber transformed into what to him is silk and he sees no reason why some other material cannot be transformed into petroleum. Perhaps it might be possible to make some material other than petroleum into a substance that would look and feel like oil, but if the law of conservation of energy holds true, and we see no reason why it would not do so, then how can we expect to take a material which contains no energy and transform it into a material having an energy of approximately 1,000,000 British thermal units per cubic foot?"

Professor Haslam, who was the leading speaker, said that conversion of coal to liquid fuel may soon bring it into competition with natural petroleum, if the price of the latter goes much higher.

"In other words," said Professor Haslam, "even if the supply of oil dwindles, the increase in price will be reasonable, for oil derived from coal will come in to fill the breach. And, in view of the great increase in the efficiency of our utilization of gasoline, we shall probably still be able to obtain with our automobiles the same number of miles per dollar spent on gasoline."

"If Gasoline Should Double"

For example if the price of gasoline should double, he said, the use of such materials as tetra-ethyl lead will increase the efficiency in the use of gasoline, that the actual cost per mile will be about the same as it is at present.

"The big problem of chemists," he said, "and the problem that touches our economic welfare most intimately is that of utilizing our large supply of coal by converting it to oil, and to take the oil which nature has provided, and by suitable chemical treatment render it satisfactory for automotive purposes."

Although coal-to-oil conversion is not now done on a large scale, he said that sufficient progress has been made so that "in time of emergency any nation with good coal deposits could produce quickly sufficient oil for its need."

The importance of America's coal to its well-being has been greatly enhanced, he added, by developments in the conversion of coal to oil.

Oil Conservation Urged

Unit operation of petroleum pools in the United States was urged by Mr. Doherty. Speaking of vast wastes in present oil mining methods, Mr. Doherty said that "under present laws underground oil and gas belong to the man who can capture it—like wild animals and birds." Laws should be passed he said, making compulsory the development of oil pools by units.

"Of all the various raw materials used for the production of energy," he said, "the production of oil is most wasteful. In the production of oil and gas from oil pools in America at present \$2.13 per cent of the energy is lost. He attacked the theory that conservation should not be used in the oil industry simply because it is asserted that coal can be transformed into liquid fuel."

There is no proof and little likelihood, he said, that "we can much longer maintain our present oil production. All the total production of oil in the State of Pennsylvania, amounting to date to 780,000,000 gallons, would last the United States at its present rate of gasoline consumption, only 13 months."

Mr. Doherty Takes Issue

Taking issue with much that occurred in the later speech of Professor Haslam, Mr. Doherty declared that "from the standpoint of national defense there is no substitute for petroleum."

He minimized the possibility of making fuel in liquid form from coal.

"Every attempt to conserve what

are now known to be sources of energy is resisted on the grounds that there is no need to conserve them because science will find a substitute before these resources are exhausted. The oil units of the United States are not spending one single penny in research work because they are told that there is no need for it."

Replying to Mr. Doherty in the

Institute Incidentals

—Williamstown, Mass. NORMAN HAPPOOD is unquestionably the dean of this year's Williamstown "press gallery."

If the term used by Mr. Hapgood's fellow Washington newspapermen is to be applied to the Institute of Politics press bureau, Mr. Hapgood, sometime editor of Harper's Weekly, and Collier's Weekly, who is writing special articles for the Universal News Service this summer, believes the United States should adopt a "hands-off" policy in the present Mexican crisis.

He told Lewis Stark of the New York Times that "as far as our Administration and our people are concerned, the procedure in the present matter should be simplicity itself."

He added: "If there ever was a case that was none of our business, it is this. All the countries to the south of us are watching to see how much we intend to use force."

He said that the natural development, Mexico is in the midst of a large and stirring experiment which must be seen in the light of our past.

"There will be mistakes made on both sides, inevitably and often, but our role is to sympathize with both sides in the long struggle and recognize how completely the question belongs to the Mexicans alone."

Mr. Hapgood sees the Mexican matter as a struggle between church and state. "In every country in which that difficult question has arisen the fight has been a long one. It is never settled in one round. It will not be settled in one round in Mexico."

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Few lecturers have ever brought to Williamstown a more poetic or colorful command of English than Dr. A. Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, German editor and publicist, whose addresses deal with "The European Situation." Even his definitions take on glamour. In his introductory address, for instance, he described that vague and nebulous concept of the "European." "Europe," he says, "at its best is a myth, and at its worst is an allegory—a tissue of thoughts and beliefs, a cloth to whose wonderful coloring and imagery the poets and thinkers of a thousand years have spoken, but cloth and never a living body."

Perhaps Dr. Bartholdy's sense of rhythm in language comes from his grandfather, Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, the composer; while it may be that the comprehensiveness of his thought comes from his great-grandfather, Moses Mendelssohn, the philosopher of this celebrated German family.

♦ ♦ ♦

There is a ring in Dr. Bartholdy's description of "Europe": "Europe means the northwestern third of the great bloc of this old world; it means the continent as the Atlantic, the straits of Gibraltar, the Mediterranean Sea, the Aegean with its isles, the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, and the Black Sea bound it, but it also means the Caucasus southeast and the Ural Mountains east and a small bit of the North Cape to Cape Tolstoi on the Baidarata-Bay northeast as a frontier against Asia; it also means the great isles of the Northern Sea from Novaya Zemlja and Francis Joseph's Island and Spitzbergen to Iceland, and, well we may say last not least, to the British Isles."

♦ ♦ ♦

Leaping at a bound from good English to German, to good automobile by a chemist, the recent prediction here of R. T. Haslam, professor of chemical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, that Ford and Chevrolet will soon be getting 35 miles per gallon of gasoline, duplication of the efficiency in engines and improved types of fuel, has been received with general satisfaction by local motorists. Even Institute owners of larger cars are pleased, for Mr. Haslam makes his prediction inclusive.

Cadillacs, for instance, ought soon to get 21 miles on a gallon, he told the round table on "Chemistry in World Affairs." Dr. Haslam speaks confidently of the change, which he believes may come in "two or three years."

Nation-wide distribution of newly developed and already successful "anti-knock" fuels must come first, he says, and then new, lighter, more efficient engines will be built to utilize the fuel. The evolution of the gasoline, and of the engine to burn it, will come together and come quickly, he believes.

Putting the explanation of the development of the automobile into popular language, Dr. Haslam says that chemistry is working on a motor fuel to increase engine efficiency "by increasing the compression of the gasoline-air mixture, prior to the explosion." The limiting factor to this desirable increase, is the tendency of the fuel to detonate, he says, rather than to burn quietly. This causes the engine to "knock."

"Extensive chemical researches demonstrate that this tendency to

detonate can be greatly reduced by the addition of such chemical compounds as aniline, iron carbonyl and tetra-ethyl lead."

Though experiments with such mixtures were not wholly successful at first, he says, the point has now been reached when engines can be redesigned to use them to great advantage. Automobile engines will be smaller, lighter and will operate at high speed. Lighter engines will mean lighter automobiles, so that the whole matter of chassis designs is likely to be revolutionized. Dr. Haslam says the development and introduction of anti-knock compounds in the next year or so will permit the saving of 40 per cent of America's gasoline, a financial saving of \$800,000,000 a year—enough to pay the interest on the United States national debt.

Comparisons of British and American newspapers are common in the Institute's discussion of "Public Opinion in World Affairs," conducted by Arthur S. Draper, assistant editor, New York Herald-Tribune. It is the great British Liberal newspaper, the Manchester Guardian, is mentioned time after time by both its American and English admirers in such discussions. Americans who subscribe to the Manchester Guardian Weekly know that it has an exact counterpart in England or in their country. In general, Mr. Draper points out, there still exist wide differences between the whole body of European and American journalism.

In Europe, he says, "there is a sharp dividing line between the public and personal life of prominent figures, whether they are in politics, the army, the navy or the professions. There is less respect for privacy in the United States. Intimate details of the private life of our leading men are published. Just as it is difficult to define good taste so it is not easy to say where the line should be drawn in recording the activities of one of our public men."

Mr. Draper concludes, at any rate, that "there much less muck-raking today than there was 20 years ago." Extreme sensationalism, he feels, no longer affects the public as it did a generation ago.

R. L. S.

round table on "Chemistry in World Affairs." Professor Haslam agreed that there are at present terrific wastes in the oil industries. However, he said that from an economic point of view, 50 cents worth of oil contains the same energy as a two-dollar barrel of oil. The coal, he said, possesses the further advantage that it can be stored if need be 1000 years.

DEBT CANCELING SEEN BY POLITIS

Greek Minister Says Present Is "Too Late or Too Early" for France to Ask It

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. — Fresh from Paris, Nicholas Politis, erstwhile Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece, Greek Minister to France, and now honorary professor at the law faculty of the University of Paris, gave his interpretation of European sentiment regarding the American war debts, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The present time is either too early, or it is too late to discuss the cancellation of these debts," Mr. Politis declared. He believes France will soon see it's way to signing the Washington debt funding agreement, and will leave to the future its hope that America will eventually find it to its own economic interest to forgive or forgo the debts, in whole or in part.

Recent anti-American outbreaks in Paris, Mr. Politis ascribes to irresponsible mob action. The anti-American sentiment which is now asserted to exist in France, he says has perhaps been exaggerated. However, he feels that there is sure to be continued friction between the two nations so long as the heavy load of debt payments is felt by France.

Debt Cancellation Foreseen

"I believe America will eventually find it to its own business interest to reduce or cancel the war debts. This action will not come through idealistic sentiments, so much as through practical economic motives. America will not continue to pay the world, but the continuance of its favorable position depends on markets abroad to take its manufactured goods."

America cannot sell goods if its best customers have not the money with which to buy goods. They are not likely to have the money if some debt modification is not achieved. Eventually, I think, American business men will see that their own prosperity demands a relaxation of the debt terms."

"The time for the Allies to secure debt cancellation from the United States was either at the signing of the armistice—or else the time has not yet arrived. The present is certainly not the time. I say this, judging by public feeling in the United States. It is now either too late or too early."

Hopes for European Calm

Giving a quick survey of European affairs, Mr. Politis said he hopes to see Europe restored to equilibrium and calm under the aegis of the League of Nations. Germany, he says, may possibly get one or more of its colonies voluntarily restored to it by the Allies in return for economic or political concessions.

Benito Mussolini's insistence that Italy "must expand territorially," is believed to refer to ambitions toward Turkish possessions, says Mr. Politis. However, he feels that it is not likely that Italy will carry out an aggressive war there is European public sentiment, and also the League of Nations.

Mr. Politis praises the League's provision requiring a member to give two years' notice before withdrawing. "Before a nation could intend to act contrary to League sentiment, it must wait two years. Anything may happen in two years."

The two-year rule also bears on Brazil's and Spain's expressed determination to withdraw before 1928 he anticipates that both nations will change front.

WHITE STAR LINERS TO CHANGE CLASSES

Altered Celtic and Cedric to Meet New Demand

The White Star Line plans to convert the Cedric and Celtic to cabin liners, from the present arrangement of three classes, it was learned here today. The vessels are to continue in the New York, Boston, Queenstown and Liverpool route.

The Leyland Line recently converted the Devonian and Winifredian to third cabin tourist ships from the cabin type of liner.

Conversion of the Cedric and Celtic is to be made this fall and will become operative with the sailing of the Cedric from New York Nov. 8. It is understood that the liners are to continue to carry three classes of passengers—cabin, tourist third and third-class passengers.

Space now given over to first class

Points of interest concerning

Rhea's Bakery to be considered

Back of the success of Rhea's Bakery is the careful planning of some unusual features in retail bakery merchandising:

YOU are greeted by saleswomen trained in the fine art of rendering courteous service.

A SUPER-SANITARY store-room lined throughout with milk-white Carrara Glass.

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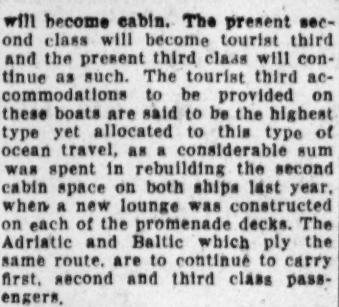


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"Record only the Sunny Hours"

Washington Special Correspondent

MARY is a fat little horse which makes possible the daily delivery of fresh bread and pastries in one of the suburban sections of the city. On an intensely hot day one of the purchasers noticed Mary's sweat-soaked sides and requested the driver to give the horse water from a hose which was always to be found in the yard.

This he was glad to do and he gave the horse two or three pails of refreshing water. Not only did he water the animal but he threw a pailful over her head and neck, to which Mary loudly sported her thanks.

The patron was so delighted over the fact that a hot and thirsty horse had been refreshed that she asked the driver if he would mind watering faithful Mary during the summer season and told him where he might always find the pail and hose.

Each day now an expectant little horse steps in front of the thoughtful patron's home and with a sidelong glance invites a patient driver to prove man's kindness to a dumb and useful friend.

Leavenworth, Kan. Special Correspondent

AS THE interurban car from Leavenworth approached Lansing, five miles on its morning journey, the conductor was observed to drop off the rear platform and hurry across the village street, where he disappeared in the post office building.

The passengers indulged in the remarks which such an event would be apt to inspire, to the effect that he probably had forgotten to purchase his postage stamps for the day, or that perhaps he wanted to send his wife a souvenir post card; but in their midst he returned and, as he pulled the bell cord as a signal for departure, remarked with a grin:

"Well, I guess I didn't delay you fellows much at that, someone got off at Leavenworth and he did not let me know it. I had a letter on the seat which is all stamped and ready for mailing. Thought he might want it to go out promptly, and so I just did the job the first chance I had."

It was something which the rules of the service disallow, but he was sure, and which necessitated some effort. It may have meant little to the writer of the letter, or it may have meant a great deal. There can be no doubt, however, that it was a deed of the thoughtful consideration.

MORNING POST TO MOVE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau LONDON, Aug. 4.—London loses a prominent landmark in the decision announced today by the Morning Post, a Conservative newspaper, to move from the commanding site it has hitherto occupied at Aldwych, thereby facilitating large-scale production. The existing freehold premises are for sale with immediate possession.

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Sixth-Liberty-Penn. Pittsburgh's Shopping Center Phone Atlantic 4500

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August Sale Nursery Furniture

In the Infants' Shop, Seventh Floor

A complete display of nursery furniture, bought specially for this event and sold at feature prices

SIR AUSTIN CHAMBERLAIN BACKS CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT ON DEBT

Foreign Secretary Defends Explanation of Purposes for Which Obligations Were Incurred

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP)—The Foreign Secretary, Sir Austin Chamberlain, today supported the "very moderate and very courteous explanation" recently made in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Winston Churchill, regarding the "circumstances in which and the purposes for which the British Government borrowed money from the United States Government after the entry of the United States into the war."

The Foreign Secretary made his reference to Mr. Churchill's explanation during the debate on the Anglo-American debt settlement.

The debate was initiated by Capt. William Wedgwood Benn, Liberal, who declared he thought it unfortunate that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in defiance of propriety, was drawn into controversy with Mr. Mellon (the American Secretary of the Treasury) and that afterward he broadcast a "challenge to Senator Borah."

Captain Benn thought the people of England did not want to go to America and asked to be left from their debt. He asserted that in recent years causes of misunderstanding between America and England had been removed, notably by the Washington agreement, the Irish settlement, and the liquor negotiations.

Misrepresented Objects

The Foreign Secretary joined with Captain Benn in the hope that the friendship of the two great nations would not be impaired by "an ill-tempered or injudicious public controversy."

At the outset, Sir Austin said he was glad to notice that Captain Benn had found nothing to which to take exception in Mr. Churchill's explanation to the House regarding the circumstances under which Great Britain had borrowed from America.

"A statement," he continued, "was attributed, rightly or wrongly, to the Secretary of the American Treasury which wholly or largely misrepresented the character of our borrowings and the purposes to which they were applied."

"My right honorable friend (Mr. Churchill) thought, and thought rightly, that it was not in the interests of good relations that such an impression should arise, or should be given currency and freedom because no notice was taken, and he accordingly stated the facts correctly."

"Mr. Churchill never complained, and made it clear that he did not complain, of the terms of the settlement to which we agreed with the United States. Captain Benn is right in saying that we borrowed money from the United States for the purposes of a war in which they and we were engaged, and that we gave our promise to pay to the United States Government."

Policy Toward Debtors

"There is not a man in this country, I am confident, who, if he had to decide the question, 'Shall I honor the promise of my country when I am called upon to do so?' would not have replied as Mr. Baldwin and his Government of that day did: 'Of course Great Britain will honor its word. We will settle the debt which we incurred.'"

"You must not ask us to say, and other people must not ask us to say, that we believed this was the best solution that might be arrived at in the interests of the world at large. We on our part were not only debtors to the United States, but large creditors of other powers."

"Long may it continue. May it grow warmer and closer, for in friendly union and co-operation we may achieve much, not only for ourselves but for the peace and advantage of the world."

The Foreign Secretary ended his speech amid cheers.

Ramsey MacDonald, parliamentary Labor chief, commenting on the Foreign Secretary's remarks, said Great Britain had made a bargain with America and there was no government that could be responsible for the administration of affairs in Britain that would not carry out that bargain. There was no government that would seek of its own initiative to change the bargain in its own interests.

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WOMEN OPPOSE DISCRIMINATION

University Federation Protests Against Business Disabilities

By Special Cable

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 4.—Dr. Ellen Glieditch of Norway, well known in the United States for her work at Yale, was elected president of the International Federation of University Women at the closing session of the annual conference here. The vice-presidents elected are Prof. Winifred Cullis of Great Britain, Mme. Schreiber-Favre of Switzerland, and Dr. Joanna Westerdyk of Holland.

The feeling of the conference against discrimination hampering married women in professions was extremely strong. The Austrian law which compels a divorced woman to retain the nationality of her former husband was particularly resented.

Miss Carey-Thomas, late dean of Bryn Mawr, created a sensation by declaring that if the legal disabilities under which married women suffer are not removed, professional women of the university class would decide to form unions without the marriage tie. She asserted she already knows many such cases in the United States. This statement was warmly challenged by a Canadian delegate.

Mrs. Frank Gilbreth continued the heroine of the conference, and was induced to deliver another address on the reconciliation of marriage and profession, after which several American and British delegates advocated domestic training as part of a college curriculum, enabling women undergraduates to be trained to combine domestic duties with intellectual work.

A \$2400 Australian traveling scholarship was awarded to Dr. Jordon Lloyd of England in recognition of her achievements in biochemistry. It was decided to attempt to complete a \$10,000 international fellowship fund before the next conference.

Dean Virginia Gildersleeve's able chairmanship greatly contributed to the success of the conference, which regretted her inability to accept election to the presidency.

Some disappointment was felt over the failure of Ada Comstock, president of Radcliffe, to be elected vice-president.

the first MILLINERY for autumn 1926

HENDON HOLDS PAGEANT IN AIR

100,000 People See Evolutions of Aircraft With Many New Types

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—The Royal Air Force pageant at Hendon was witnessed by about 100,000 people, including King George, Queen Mary, the King and Queen of Spain, King George and Queen Elizabeth of Greece, and Prince Chichibu of Japan. The evolutions of the 180 aircraft, which included many new and experimental types, must have been watched with the fact that Great Britain is not standing still in the matter of airplane development.

Probably to most people the two outstanding items were the spectacle of no less than 16 new types in the air together, and secondly the air maneuvers conducted by the aid of wireless telephony. Of the new types, the most remarkable to the layman were the Hill tailless airplane, the Pterodactyl, and the Autogiro. This was the first appearance

in public of these two craft. The Pterodactyl, flown by Flight-Lieut. J. S. Chalk, resembled one of nothing so much as a great tropical butterfly hovering about in the sunshine. With its monoplane wings thrown well back, it is much more birdlike than the ordinary airplane, and gave an impression of stability and ease of control. It was driven by a 34 horsepower Cherub engine.

The Autogiro, which is still in the experimental stage and is the first one built for the Air Ministry, has, at present, to have its windmill started by men pulling on a cable, and requires the usual run to take off. Its landing, however, is practically vertical, and on touching ground the machine comes to rest with a forward run of about six feet.

The air drill by wireless was most impressive. With the aid of loud-speakers on the ground every command could be heard. "Hello, Montquitos, the squadron will turn about. Squadron, turn!" And at once the outside machine turned outward, the three center ones looping on themselves so that the nine machines were flying in the opposite direction.

In all there were over 2200 volk-bibliothekers in the Netherlands-Indies. Naturally the greater part of them are in Java, for that island has 35,000,000 of the 45,000,000 composing the population of the archipelago. Invariably these libraries are placed in the schools, and are managed by the principals. For the privilege of borrowing a book the reader pays about one cent and as a rule keeps the book a fortnight. Two records are kept, one showing who borrowed each book; the other, which books each reader borrowed. At the end of the year the record books are returned to the volk-bibliothek where they are studied carefully. The fees collected by each volk-bibliothek are given to the principal—not as a salary but as a sort of honorarium for his interest in the work. Moreover, each year watches are presented to the half dozen men who have met with the greatest success, and their pictures are published in the Sri Poestika, which by the way goes free to each of the volk-bibliothekers. In 1924 the total circulation of books through these volk-bibliothekers was in excess of 1,600,000, or an average of 803 books to a library. Each reader drew out approximately eight books. Recently the Egyptian Government had been considering borrowing the scheme as a part of the popular education movement in that country.

The Library

The Volksbibliothek in the Dutch East Indies

Singapore, Straits Settlements
Special Correspondence
WHEREVER you go in the Dutch East Indies, whether it be in Java, Sumatra, Celebes, or even in the Moluccas and wild New Guinea, you will run across signs reading "Volk-bibliothek."

To be sure the average tourist is so busy watching the colorful local scenes such as the native women laundering that he seldom even asks the meaning of them. Behind these signs, however, is one of the most interesting stories of Dutch development to be had anywhere in these islands of many surprises.

Early in this century it suddenly dawned on the Dutch administrators that through educating the natives to read they had given freedom to a force that might provoke serious problems unless the reading were guided into constructive channels of thought. At the moment the country apparently was being flooded with literature of radical nature, and well might the Dutch "worry" lest peoples eager to read and having no books would turn to this stuff with startling avidity. So they reasoned, if we are to teach the "inlanders," as the natives are known throughout the Netherlands-Indies, to read, then we must provide them with wholesome literature.

As a result in 1910 they established a bureau in Batavia known as the "Volk-lektuur" to edit and publish and distribute such literature. From the small beginning of one Dutchman and a single native assistant, there has grown in 15 years an establishment employing 250 editors, typesetters, printers and clerks, which turns out each year some 20 new titles, as well as a really beautiful monthly magazine, the Sri Poestika, in Malay, and two weeklies, one in Malay and the other in Javanese. In 1924 the Volk-lektuur distributed free through its agencies, the volk-bibliothekers, about 70,000 books, and besides sold to the public over 150,000 more. At present its sales are averaging over 600 books a day, a strictly cash-with-order business.

Books in the Vernacular
Besides some elaborate books dealing with the geography of the East Indies, the Javanese theater, the dances given in the kraton (palace) of the Sultan of Solo, etc., all of which are published in Dutch, exclusively as a commercial proposition, the catalogue of the volk-lektuur includes 466 books in the vernacular, divided as follows: series A, 55 books for children; series B and C, 411 books for grown-ups. Most of the books in series A and C can be had both in Javanese and in Dutch. The books in series B are in Malay. The publishing of books in so many different languages is made necessary by the fact that in Java the schools for inlanders are taught in the vernacular—in western Java in Sundanese; in central and eastern Java, in Javanese; and in the extreme east and over on the neighboring island of Madura, in Madurese. Outside of Java, with few exceptions, they are always taught in Malay.

In 1924 one of the most popular of the bureau's publications was an edition of "The Three Musketeers," by Dumas. While a few of the books are by native authors, most of them are translations from the Dutch. Owing to the cost of making original translations from English and to the fact that many good American books never appear in Dutch editions, the number of American authors represented is small. Among them, however, are Louisa May Alcott, Mark Twain, Jack London, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and Lew Wallace. A study of the catalogue of the volk-lektuur shows quite a number of books of an informative character, such as works on agriculture, geography, history of the Netherlands and the Netherlands-Indies, and even the early history of the country. Naturally most of them are stories. According to the director, the bureau tries to give the natives as nearly as possible the kind of literature they desire. Manuscripts are passed by a native editor then read by some European thoroughly conversant with the vernacular, to make sure

that nothing objectionable has crept in. Books in Malay are set on linotype machines but those in the other languages must be set by hand.

In all there are over 2200 volk-bibliothekers in the Netherlands-Indies. Naturally the greater part of them are in Java, for that island has 35,000,000 of the 45,000,000 composing the population of the archipelago. Invariably these libraries are placed in the schools, and are managed by the principals. For the privilege of borrowing a book the reader pays about one cent and as a rule keeps the book a fortnight. Two records are kept, one showing who borrowed each book; the other, which books each reader borrowed. At the end of the year the record books are returned to the volk-bibliothek where they are studied carefully. The fees collected by each volk-bibliothek are given to the principal—not as a salary but as a sort of honorarium for his interest in the work. Moreover, each year watches are presented to the half dozen men who have met with the greatest success, and their pictures are published in the Sri Poestika, which by the way goes free to each of the volk-bibliothekers. In 1924 the total circulation of books through these volk-bibliothekers was in excess of 1,600,000, or an average of 803 books to a library. Each reader drew out approximately eight books. Recently the Egyptian Government had been considering borrowing the scheme as a part of the popular education movement in that country.

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WELSH LEAGUE CONGRESS ENDS

Aberystwith Resolution Calls Aggressive War an International Crime

ABERYSTWYTH, Wales (Special Correspondence)—It may be doubted whether the International Federation of League of Nations Societies has ever held a more successful congress than that which ended here recently. Had the congress gone to London or Manchester or Birmingham it would have been swallowed up in the city's affairs. Here it has been the occasion of the week, and this not merely because Aberystwith is a small town, but because Aberystwith (like Wales generally) is tremendously a League of Nations place.

What was profoundly interesting was to hear how in all countries a generation is growing up deeply imbued with League ideals. In fact, as many as think, reactionaries public schools of England, in the schools and universities of America, France, Germany, Japan and Czechoslovakia, the same work is going forward. Children, teachers, professors, all join in the great new crusade whose object is to show that, as a matter of more common sense and self-interest, the nations must war no more.

Two Educational Reports
The congress was particularly interested in two educational reports, one from Czechoslovakia and the other from Miss Helen Clarkson Miller submitted on behalf of the American League of Nations Non-Partisan Association.

One matter which concerned America was that of the World Court reservation. The Non-Partisan Association failed to carry its resolution, which read: "The tenth plenary congress requests its constituent societies to urge their respective governments to accept without delay the reservations formulated by the United States of America in respect of its adherence to the World Court." Those words "to accept without delay" did not commend themselves to the congress, whose general feeling was that the League of Nations cannot accept the American reservations.

A resolution which the congress passed simply sought to avoid the appearance of shelving the matter. "The tenth plenary congress," it ran, "requests its constituent societies to seek every means which they consider suitable in order to render possible the adherence of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice."

An International Crime
Disarmament and aggressive war raised full discussion. Articles 12 and 15 of the League of Nations Covenant still leave, in the opinion of the Federation, an opening for war, and the view was expressed in a resolution, carried unanimously, that the next Assembly of the League should take steps to stop this gap by declaring aggressive war an international crime. United in this demand were the German polier, General de Montgelas; the British sailor, Admiral Drury-Lowe; the international diplomat, Count Bernstorff; T. F. Lister, who was able to speak for all the ex-servicemen of Great Britain, and all the delegates ranged behind them.

Admiral Drury-Lowe said that the last Assembly of the League passed a resolution saying that war should be regarded as an international crime; it was now time that war was legally declared to be an international crime. Mrs. Joseph Whitney of the United States delegation said America was crying out for the outlawry of war, and she hoped the League would do something effective so that America might see that her hopes could best be achieved by working in and through the League.

On disarmament the congress was not less emphatic. As the federation sees it, you cannot split up disarmament, security, and arbitration. They are an indivisible trinity, one in the other.

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three. There are those who say: "But you must give us security before we dare disarm," and others say: "But you must show us disarmament before we can feel sure of security." The congress reaffirmed the true trinitarian conception. "That on the one hand plans for security should be framed on the assumption that plans for disarmament should be accepted; and that the schemes thus prepared for disarmament, arbitration and security should be put into force jointly and simultaneously."

Secession of Spain
It was inevitable that the Spanish threat to secede from the League should find an echo in the Congress. Professor Elorrieta of Madrid voiced the Spanish view and sought to carry a resolution asking for a change in the constitution of the League's Council. What he wanted was that the Congress should commit itself to the view that the Assembly of the League should elect the Council, and that no seat on the Council should be permanent.

Mr. Marburg read Professor Elorrieta a rather severe lesson on this subject. He pointed to the tremendous losses of the great powers during the war; losses not only of trade but also of the choice flower of youth. He emphasized the difference between the emotional will and the informed will of the people, and thought that though the strong Council of the League as at present constituted might express the expression of the people's will, it would insure that the will ultimately expressed was soundly informed.

There was a great deal of support, notably from Great Britain, for Mr. Marburg's view; and not too much importance was attached to Professor Elorrieta's suggestion that if Spain seceded the Spanish states of South America might secede with her. The Congress decided to leave the whole question over for a year and to have it discussed in the meantime by the constituent societies.

EDUCATORS PLAN NIGHTFALL CLUBS

Are Advancing Program for Teachers' Homes

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK—The National Education Association is going forward briskly with plans for Nightfall Clubs, the name applied to the homes which the organization plans to build for retired teachers and their families. The plan is to administer and finance the homes were described in a speech at Columbia University by Miss Olive M. Jones, chairman of the committee on teachers' homes, past president of the association and principal of Public School No. 120, Manhattan.

A continuing board of trustees will be obtained by naming the holders of these offices: United States Commissioner of Education, or Secretary of Education if the bill to establish that position is passed by Congress; the state superintendent of education in a state where a home is situated; two officers of the National Education Association, and one of the State Teachers' Association with the first five for a stated term of office.

Sites have been offered in California, Florida and Illinois. Miss Jones said, and it is hoped to finance the homes by a working capital, annual subscriptions, gifts and bequests and a large gift from one of the foundations.

SHIP AGENTS NAMED
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK—Announcement that the United American Lines, Inc., have been appointed general agents in the United States for the Hamburg-American Line was made in a statement just made public here.

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In the Lighter Vein

Little Willie had accompanied his father to the tailor's. When his father had selected the material for his suit, Willie asked the tailor if he might examine the sample. The lad appraised the goods very carefully, being interrupted by the tailor, who told him he was looking at the "wrong side."

"I know it," said Willie, "but that is the side that'll be turned out when mother makes it over for me."

LAUGHTER
I thank the Lord for laughter and I thank the Lord for mirth. For who can start a chuckle sweeps the sorrows from the earth. Though it may be but a minute, swiftly born and swiftly spent, The weight of care is lifted on the flood of merriment: And for all those aching pains and anguish disappear, For there's never any heptache in the laughter which you hear.
—Edgar A. Guest, in *Tu-Bik*.



L'Echo de Paris
"What, madame! Thirty-five centimes for a newspaper? And to think that in 1890 we used to get two tuppence for a paper!"

Johnny, aged 9, was standing at a soda water stand and was finishing a dish of ice cream when his little sister sidled up and looked longingly at the goodies.

"If I were you," he said, "I wouldn't bother to get any of this stuff. This is my fifth, and it doesn't taste a bit good."

"How much is a ticket to Kansas City?"
"Eight dollars and thirty cents."
"Everything is high here. They sell 'em for \$4.85 up at Ponca City," Oklahoma Warlord.

Recent excavations tend to prove that the Sphinx once had a red face. Due, no doubt, to the embarrassing questions people used to ask it.—*Humorist*.

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DEWEES
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The English class was in session, and the professor was asking the students to point out the shades of meaning of similar words.

"What is the difference between 'walk' and 'stroll'?" he asked.

"Well," volunteered Miss Margery, "'walk' is singular and 'stroll' is plural."



Tramp: "Well, there's something to be said for not 'avin' a suburban residence."

"Is this a quick lunch?"
"Yes, what'll you have?"
"A hasty pudding."

The beloved John Burroughs, naturalist and author, occupied a house in the Catskills which became a mecca for all who knew his noble life and work.

Entertaining a week-end party of New Yorkers, an admiring neighbor took his guests to introduce them to the illustrious veteran. As they departed, one much interested during the reception drew the host aside to remark confidentially:

"He seems to be pretty wise, but who'd ever thought he could invent an adding machine?"

The new maid watched with interest the rhythmic movements of the electricone which stood on the piano while a small daughter of her employer was taking her music lesson.

After some moments, the maid said to the music teacher, "What's the idea of the wind-shield cleaner?" — *Youngstown Telegram*.

INDIA INITIATES NEW BRANCH OF LEAGUE
BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—An Indian League of Nations Union has been formed to co-ordinate the working of the existing branches of the union in India and still further to expand their scope and activities. This new organization will be affiliated, not to the British Union, but to the International Federation of the League of Nations Union, which has its headquarters at Brussels. Such an organization will serve to emphasize the fact that India is an independent member of the League.

The Maharaja of Bikaner, Sir Basil Blackett, S. R. Das (law member of the Government of India), Sir Godfrey de Montmorency, Sir Shadi Lal, Chief Justice of the Punjab, and several other officials and non-officials have agreed to serve on the organizing committee. P. P. Pillai, who has been touring India on behalf of the League of Nations Union, has been successful in organizing a dozen branches of the League all over the country.

JUDGE ASKS COURTS FREE FROM POLITICS
Society Suffers When Criminal Is Protected, He Says
PHILADELPHIA (Special)—Offenses against the law, particularly bootlegging and other violations of the Volstead Act, could be "reduced 50 per cent if politicians did not interfere with the functioning of courts," said Edwin O. Lewis, judge of the Quarter Sessions Court, who is attempting to institute reforms in criminal procedure.

Judge Lewis' remarks were called forth through a lawyer's attempt to interfere with the sentencing of a certain defendant who had boasted that he would never be tried or sent to jail.

The attitude of the attorney, a local politician, aroused the indignation of Judge Lewis.

The judge said: "Ward leaders do not seem to realize that when they try to protect a criminal they are making life more unpleasant and dangerous for society. Bootleggers and gamblers could not exist if politicians did not protect them. It is time a stop is put to it or we shall have such a corrupt government it will be impossible for decent people to survive. If everyone, ward leaders included, would devote more time to the decent element in the community, our lives would all be better and criminals could not go on at the present rate."

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"Bracelets" Provided for 5000 Baby Gulls

Canada and United States Co-operate in Study of Birds' Migratory Habits

EDMONTON, Alta. (Special Correspondence)—With the object of discovering the migratory and other habits of the Franklin gull, a party of Canadian naturalists, co-operating with the United States Biological Survey, recently placed numbered aluminum bands on the legs of 5000 baby Franklin gulls at the Beaverhills Lake gull colony. This lake is situated a little north of Edmonton and is the extreme northern range of the Franklin gull. Inscribed on each metal band is the message: "Notify Biol. Surv., Washington, D. C." On each tag is a number running in a series of from 444,001 upwards. All work of banding birds on the continent is controlled by the United States Biological Survey board, the Canadian officials co-operating.

It is hoped as the bands off these gulls are forwarded to this office in Washington, with the information as to the time and place they were found, that exact information may be gained as to the wintering grounds of this useful bird. The Franklin gull is named after the noted explorer, Sir James Franklin.

The party who banded the young gulls in five hours included P. A. Taverner of Victoria Museum, Ottawa; Hamilton Laing, who was a naturalist in the Mount Logan expedition; Benjamin Lawt's, Alberta game commissioner; B. J. Mair of Harvard University; Prof. W. Rowan, head of the department of zoology, Alberta University; Dr. A. Rooney, president of Northern Alberta Game Protective League; C. G. Harrold of Winnipeg, and several members of the faculty of Alberta University.

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THE HOME FORUM

From the Kingdoms of the West

AS I sit again on the sands of my beloved shore, watching the ridges of the waves whipped into white crests by the steady summer breeze and from the same wind for tempering the rays of the June sun, I open by the happiest chance the work of one who among all men has caught the secret of wind and wave. Do you know Conrad's series of autobiographical sketches, "Mirrors of the Sea"? This is the book for me, and at the moment perhaps the one book in the world. For on the pages that I read, magic words dance with the waves and breathe the very breath of the wind. "There are no North and South Winds of any account upon this earth. They never assert themselves upon a vast stage. They depend upon local causes—the configuration of coasts, the shapes of straits, the accidents of bold promontories round which they play their little part. In the polity of winds, as among the tribes of the earth, the struggle lies between East and West."

But the west wind is master in the conflict waged in the vast arena of ocean and sky. And was there ever such a description of the lordly conquest of this mighty protagonist as Conrad's portrayal in his "Rulers of East and West"? "The West Wind reigns over the seas surrounding the coasts of these kingdoms. Clothed in a mantle of dazzling gold or draped in rags of black clouds like a beggar, the night of the West Wind sits enthroned upon the western horizon with the whole North Atlantic as a footstool for his feet and the first twinkling stars making a diadem for his brow. Then the seamen, attentive courtiers of the weather, think of regulating the conduct of their ships by the mood of the master."

"The West Wind is too great a king to be a dissembler: he is no calculator plotting deep schemes in a sombre heart; he is too strong for small artifices; there is passion in all his moods, even in the soft mood of his serene days, in the grace of his blue sky whose immense and unfathomable tenderness reflected in the mirror of the sea embraces, possesses, lulls to sleep the ships with white sails. He is all things to all oceans; he is like a poet seated upon a throne—magnificent, simple, barbarous... impulsive, changeable, unfathomable—but, when you understand him, always the same."

Shall I read on (I confess that I am making the acquaintance of this superb essay for the first time) or shall I abandon myself to the actual scene before me? I will do both, glancing from page to wave. Now unfolds the meaning of the title. The East Wind comes from the tropics and true to his tropical temperament he is "a spare Southerner" with clear-cut features, black-browed and dark-eyed, gray-robed, upright in sunshine, resting his hand, impetuous, secret, full of wiles, fine drawn, keen, meditating, aggressive. But the West Wind is the greater and "keeps faith with his brother." "What we have divided we have divided," he seems to say in his

gruff voice, this ruler without guile, who hurls as if in sport enormous masses of cloud across the sky, and flings the great waves of the Atlantic into the air. "New World upon the hoary headlands of Old Europe, which harbors more kings and rulers upon its seamed and furrowed body than all the oceans of the world together." This is a far greater domain than equalled seas. So did Conrad contract "North Atlantic" is the heart of a great empire. It is the part of the West Wind's dominions most thickly populated with generations of fine ships and hardy men. Heroic deeds and adventurous exploits have been performed there, within the very stronghold of his sway. The best sailors in the world have been born and bred under the shadow of his sceptre, learning to manage their ships with skill and audacity before the steps of his stormy throne."

So concludes this master-writer who sailed all seas as master-mariner. So he sweeps us resistlessly into the same rhapsodic allegiance to the mighty king sitting enthroned in a mantle of gold-lined clouds looking from on high on great ships gliding like mechanical toys upon his sea."

Unregarded the book lies on the sand, and I absorb insatiably the steady roll of the waves and the glint of myriad points of light as they break upon the shore. Never before have I seen such wonder in the ocean stretching away to the horizon. And, yes!—it is a land breeze, the West Wind blowing upon me and stirring the pages of my open Conrad into the very animation which he so surprisingly has conjured out of the "viewless couriers of the air." "O mighty West Wind," I exclaimed, "you have at last found your master in one who has wrested from you your mystery!"

Why is it always the wind from the west rather than any other which moves the poets? With my thought centered in this puzzling question the poem of that other great sailor-author of our generation, came naturally into my thought. Rather a beautiful counterpart to Conrad's interpretation, is "The West Wind" of John Massfield, for he celebrates the wonder of that wind as it whispers associations to him across the land.

It's a warm wind, the west wind, full of birds' cries; I never hear the west wind but tears are in my eyes.

For it comes from the west lands, the old brown hills, And April's in the west wind, and daffodils.

To our own Bryant, also, I mused, the west wind meant bracing, life-giving impulses stirred in nature.

Thou wind of joy, and youth, and love; Spirit of the new-wakened year! The sun in his blue realm above! Smooths a bright path when thou art here.

For Shelley, however, in that supreme apostrophe whose title is forever linked with every thought of the west wind, this force is "the breath of autumn's being," sweeping with restless wave leaf, cloud, and wave—land, sky, and sea—and thus the poet's form is triumphant synthesis of Conrad and Massfield. But he attains far greater subjective intensity when in that breathless climax he first abjures the west wind to make him his instrument, and then in a final outburst commands it to become his very self:

Be thou me, impetuous one!

Until today I had always assumed (like many others, I imagine) that the human mind could contain such constant and intensity of emotion could ever again be inspired by this power, "tameless, and swift, and proud." Nor is it likely perhaps to take form in poetry. But a century after Shelley's poem of seventy lines there is given to the world the magnificent essay of Conrad in prose, attaining not infrequently the level of scriptural sublimity. It were invidious to compare the two; they are incomparable. They are forever treasures of memory, whether one be "long in city pent," or

By the shore of the sea, When the west wind blows free. P. K.

"Wee, Modest, Crimson-Tipped Flower"

Could blow the bitter-tinged north Yet early, humble birth; Yet cheerfully thou glinted forth Amid the storm, Scarce rear'd above the parent-earth Thy tender form.

The humming flows our gardens yield, High shel'ring woods and wa's main shield; But thou, beneath the random field O' clod or stone, Adorns the hieble stubble field, Unseen, alone.

—Robert Burns.

The Eighth Month

It is now August and the sun is somewhat towards his declination, yet such is his heat as hardeneth the soft clay. Now begin the gleaners to follow the corn cart, and a little bread to a great deal of drink maketh the traveler's dinner. The melon and the cucumber is now in request, and do and meg give attendance on the sallet herbs.

The pipe and the tabor is now lustily set on work, and the lad and the lass will have no lead on their heels. The new wheat makes the gossip's cake, and the bride cup is carried about the heads of the whole parish. The turnip pot welcomes home the harvest car, and the garland of flowers crowns the captain of the reapers. Oh, 'tis the merry time, wherein honest neighbors make good cheer, and God is glorified in his blessings on the earth in sum, for that I find, I thus conclude: I hold it the world's welfare and the earth's warming-pan. Farwell.—Nicholas Breton, in "Fancistics" (1626)

One feels it must be winding still, that little road. That is an interesting thing about roads,—like the brooks they seem to go on forever. As the wind sings along with them they seem to be saying: "We are going,—we are going,—and you can't guess where." This element of mystery is one of the charms of the road. It starts from nobody-knows-where, and when one chances upon it, it has been going for nobody-knows-how-long.

This one has hardly gone a quarter of a mile from the forks when it suddenly seems to end in an old green wall running across its path, with waving green grass stretching beyond, dotted all over with tilting white daisies. When one reaches this elbow of green meadows, sparkling with the gold faces of buttercups and wild mustard and marigolds, he finds a brook scurrying across its pebbly bed to the old stone wall which stretches away up the hill, dividing the playground of the daisies from that of the buttercups. Then all of a sudden one discovers the road again, stretching away to the left, flecked with purplish shadows going and coming, playing hide-and-seek from one side to the other, until they are lost in the haze of the two high hills that meet the blue in the vista ahead.

A meandering rail fence, nonchalantly leaning against the green banks for support here and there, its mellow, purplish-gray rails colorful with ripening lichen beneath the patches of willow and birch, straggles along one side of the road. It is hobnobbing with the high timothy and clover in the pasture beyond.

Occasionally, in open spaces first on one side and then on the other, quiet, gray-dimmed farmhouses beckon one to enter. At the top of a hill, where the road seems to meet the sky, one discovers in the hollow below, snuggled into a bend, an old sawmill set against a partially denuded wood with stumps moss-grown and crumbling away; with under-

brush and logs mingling in lazy confusion over the brown loam. Long strings of moss trail over the ancient wheel, and one discovers again the little brook which so harmlessly raced across the meadow corner, now quite noisily but fully scampering along, trying, perchance, to waken again the echoes of the time when the wheel turned surely at its bidding. Then, as if refusing to worry at this lack of response, it gurgles along over its pebbly bed, growing quieter and quieter until it slips beneath an old stone wall into the cool woods beyond.

As one carries there in the peace and quietude, the little road runs steadily on, losing itself in a far-off point where it meets the blue. And in one's thought it is still going—to that somewhere-one-wonders-where.



Desert Mountain Near Coachella, California

In Reminiscence of Carmen Sylva

Translated for The Christian Science Monitor

Castle Segenhans was situated about an hour's distance above the little town of Neuweid on the Rhein.

On the terraced slope of the wooded mountain range upon which were located other castles, as a legacy from her mother, Castle Segenhans (meaning house of beneficence), had come into the possession of Queen Elizabeth of Roumania. Carmen Sylva, who loved it above all other places. She made of it her summer idyll and vacation retreat. Carmen Sylva had among other charming qualities the one that she wished to share with others whatever made her especially happy. Therefore, to Castle Segenhans, in which she herself expanded and blossomed anew, she wished to invite workers of high cultural standards, for rest and refreshment, so that they might be strengthened to continue their work after a period spent in peaceful and harmonious quiet, under good care.

The invitations were to be for indefinite lengths of time, depending upon the individual need and the tact of guests. "The location of Segenhans is just right for this purpose," she once wrote me. "Not too warm and not too cold. One winter the violets blossomed continually. We also get here the beautiful soft mists from the Rhein, which ripen the grapes and make the woods so mystical; there is no jubilation spring; and summer under the beautiful trees where it is never too hot."

One wonderful June afternoon I arrived as the first guest. Queen Elizabeth had been in correspondence with me for some time, and now desired to make my acquaintance personally. Little was known to her of my situation. She wrote: "Would you not like to spend a vacation with me? Perhaps you have a home and relatives where you are expected. If not, Segenhans is waiting for you. This sounds a pleasant thing, please write at once: In two days your room will be ready. Come and rest as long as you like, and let the same words tell your stories that taught me fairy tales and songs." When I still had my doubts, she wrote: "Come, without hesitation. You will see how nice it is here, and what a fine time we will have when I get there too and bring with me a flood of music." Did ever a queen write like that to an unknown correspondent, just because her letters touched a sympathetic chord?

Before the Queen could join us for her summer holiday, I spent some wonderful weeks in solitude and a genuine nature feast. The beautiful sunny weather lasted almost continually. Ferns and lilies of the valley covered the forest floor with a lacy fabric. Blue sage, fiery poppies and wild rose bushes blossomed along the edge of the field; patches of forget-me-nots spread themselves beside the purpling, whispering brooks.

"From the proceeds of one of my fairy tale books I have purchased two little Norwegian horses," she had written me. "I therefore call the fairy tale horses. They are exceedingly pretty, but rather small, and must not get thin. I want them to be as sound as road rollers, and as merry as parrots." And that they were when they called at the train

The Desert Secret

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Finger on lip! Prowling at me, Steeped in age-old secrecy The desert stands.

With wavering hand Shrouding her tawny sands, Calmly the desert rests, Ignoring me.

When sunset colors glow And soft breezes blow Changed is the land to me. The desert smiles.

When night settles peacefully And bright stars wink at me The desert chuckles audibly, Guarding her secret.

Jeas Linkletter.

station for their royal mistress and brought her to us at the mountain-side. We were gathered in the garden, and here she greeted all her guests. They consisted of two young girls, one delicate and blond, the other dark, beautiful and distinguished looking; a pastor, of superb stature; a charming lady, who was superintendent of a hospital; and a twelve-year-old violinist, who supported his relatives by giving concerts; with him were his mother and aunt.

Court dinner was served daily at one thirty o'clock. It consisted of a few very well prepared courses, but simple on the whole. After dinner we had a period of music. The queen played from Bach, or she tried out some very difficult passages together with the very violinist. She expected a great deal of herself, and had no excuse for her own ill success or failure. But charmingly childlike it looked when the boy threw his arms around her neck from behind, in the exuberance of his joy when she had accomplished some unusually difficult feat.

We had still other unforgettable hours with our protectress, however. Some mornings a report would travel through the garden. "Her Highness will give a reading." Then she sat upon one of the stone garden benches near the castle, under the roses. Fruit and sandwiches were set out upon the garden table for the invited guests. She alone did not partake of refreshments. Instead, she furnished us with an oral feast. Her own lyric flowed from her lips most effectively, as is seldom the case with authors. "From 'Sommerstage in Segenhans' in Der Türmer, by Anna Malberg. Translated from the German by E. M. Cordson.

Drone's Honey

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The train calls from the siding. The steamer from the bay; They wind the horn of wonder. Which sounds: "Away! Away!"

The bird song from the dooryard. The fragrance of the loam— They tell me: "Stay, since here you may Stay where your heart's at home."

O, Will, I may not wander; Yet, Heart, I cannot bide; I go with fancy through the fields, With wonder on the tide.

The swift-winged thoughts come homing. Here to the bee-skeps' row: Why should I gad, a vagrant lad, When fancy's swarm may go?

Douglas Hurl.

Himmel und Hölle

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

HIMMEL und HÖLLE: Was sind sie? Wo sind sie? Es ist der Wunsch und das Ziel der Menschen, jenen zu erlangen und dieser zu entgehen. Wie kann dieser Wunsch erfüllt, dieses Ziel erreicht werden?

Die Zeit ist längst vorüber, wo die Menschen allgemein glaubten, der Himmel und die Hölle seien Orte oder Oertlichkeiten. Jener über den Wolken, dieser unter der Erde. Es erscheint heute seltsam, zu glauben, dass diese Annahme so lange Zeit und über so viele Menschen herrschte; denn erklärte nicht der Meister-Christ vor nahezu zwanzig Jahren: "Das Reich Gottes ist inwendig in euch?" Und das Reich Gottes ist das Himmelreich, die Harmonie, die Herrschaft des Friedens und des Glücks.

Während der jüdischen Vorlesungen Jahrhunderte, seitdem Christus seinen herrlichen Erklärungen machte, die die Wahrheit über Gott und den Menschen, den Himmel und die Erde mit allem, was dazu gehört, offenbart und bewies, haben viele Menschen mehr oder weniger klar erkannt, dass der Himmel und die Hölle Bewusstseinszustände, Zustände des Denkens, sind. Es blieb jedoch einer Frau des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts, Mary Baker Eddy, vorbehalten, folgerichtig und entschlossen zu beweisen, dass dies eine unbedingte Tatsache ist, und dass wir durch geistiges Denken hier und jetzt ins Himmelreich kommen können oder uns durch falsches Denken einer mentalen Hölle der Zwietracht und des Leidens zu übergeben scheinen.

Auf Seite 194 in "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" sagt Mrs. Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft: "Die Sünde schafft ihre eigene Hölle und die Güte ihren eigenen Himmel", während sie uns auf Seite 587 und 588 denselben Buchs folgende Worterklärungen gibt: "Himmel: Harmonie; die Herrschaft des Geistes; Regierung durch das göttliche Prinzip; Geistigkeit; Glückseligkeit; die Atmosphäre der Seele." "Hölle: Sterbliche Annahmen; Irrtum; Wollust; Gewissensbisse; Hass; Kache; Sünde; Krankheit; Tod; Leiden und Selbstzerstörung; selbstauferlegte Qual; Wirkungen der Sünde; das, was da Grauel tut und Lüge."

Aus diesen Erklärungen ist klar zu sehen, dass der Himmel und die Hölle Zustände des Denkens, sind, oder die Denkart, in der wir verweilen, und dass es uns allen freisteht, uns unsere Gedanken, in dem Geisteszustand, regieren, in dem wir verweilen, selbst zu wählen. Weisen wir sinnhafte Gedanken augenblicklich zurück und nehmen wir reine, heilige Gedanken an und hegen wir sie im Bewusstsein, so beginnt sofort die Aenderung in unserer Geistesart, uns aus der Hölle irdigen Denkens zu befreien und uns in den Himmel der Harmonie, wo Gott wohnt und wo wir belohnend in Gerechtigkeit und reinem Denken wohnen, zu versetzen.

Dieser Wechsel des Verweilens

Heaven and Hell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HEAVEN and hell! What are they? Where are they situated? It is the desire and aim of mankind to attain to the one and avoid the other. How can this desire be fulfilled, this aim accomplished?

The time is long past when mankind, generally, believed that heaven and hell were places or localities, the one above the clouds, beyond the sky, and the other beneath the earth. It seems strange now to think that this belief held away for so long, and over such a number of people; for did not the master Christian, nearly two thousand years ago, declare, "The kingdom of God is within you"? And the kingdom of God is the kingdom of heaven, harmony, the reign of peace and happiness.

During the intervening centuries since Christ Jesus made his wonderful statement revealing and demonstrating the truth regarding God and man and heaven and earth, with all things pertaining thereto, many have glimpsed more or less distinctly that heaven and hell are states of consciousness, conditions of thought; but it remained for a woman of the nineteenth century, Mary Baker Eddy, to demonstrate logically and prove conclusively that this is an absolute fact, and that we may enter the kingdom of heaven here and now through spiritual thinking, or seem to consign ourselves to a mental hell of discord and suffering through wrong thinking.

On page 196 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, tells us, "Sin makes its own hell, and goodness its own heaven," while on pages 587 and 588 of the same book she gives us the following definitions: "HEAVEN: Harmony; the reign of Spirit; government by divine Principle; spirituality; bliss; the atmosphere of Soul." "HELL: Mortal belief; error; lust; remorse; hatred; revenge; sin; sickness; death; suffering and self-destruction; self-imposed agony; effects of sin; that which 'worketh abomination or maketh a lie.'"

From these definitions it is clearly seen that heaven and hell are mental states, conditions of thought we entertain, or the mental state in which we dwell; and that we are free to choose our own thoughts, governing the mentality in which we abide. Sinful thoughts instantly rejected, and pure, holy thoughts accepted and entertained in consciousness, will at once begin the change in our mental environment, delivering us from the hell of erroneous thinking, and transplanting us into the heaven of harmony, where God dwells, and where we dwell with Him in righteousness and right thinking.

This change of abode can come only

den Strahlenglanz des Lebens, der Wahrheit und der Liebe als der natürlichen, normalen Umgebung der Söhne und Töchter Gottes, eingetauscht hat.

A Contrast in Seasons

August is wet, generally, in Scotland, but when you are in Scotland you won't mind rain, or had better not. . . . And the Scottish summer twilights are things to remember. They are overdone in Norway, where they go on all night; where the sun may go behind the hill for five minutes and begin the day before you have thought of going to bed. You can't keep that up—but it is exciting enough at first. The great charm of the Norwegian Summer to me is that it includes what we call Spring. The other season in that country is Winter, which begins in September and ends with May. Then, immediately Summer begins: the grass grows and is ready for the scythe, the cherries flower and get ripe, and are eaten—all at once. You get those amazing contrasts there which you only have in mountainous countries; which I remember most vividly crossing the Cevennes from Le Puy to Alais. On the watershed I was picking daffodils, only just ready to be picked; in the valley of the Ardeche they were making hay, and roses were dusty in the hedges; I slid from March into June—in twenty minutes.

You will not be so plucked in England; yet if your taste lies in the way of strawberries, for instance, you can do pretty work even in England. You can begin in Cornwall, or Sicily, and have your first dish in early May, or late April, with clotted cream, of course. Then you can eat your way through the western shires to Hampshire. . . . In June. . . . You can go on to the Fens and find them ready for you in early July. In August you will find them at their best in Cumberland, and in October, weather permitting, you will have them on your table in Scotland. After that, if you really care for strawberries, you must leave this kingdom, and perhaps go to California. I don't know.

The Summer will give you better berries than the strawberry, in my opinion. It will give you the wild strawberry. . . . Then there is the bilberry, which wants cream and a great deal of tooth-brush afterwards, and the blackberry, which grows in Cumberland above the two thousand-foot mark, just where the Staghorn moss begins; and the wild raspberry which here is found on the tops of the hills, and in Scotland at the bottom. . . . In Norway you will have the cranberry and the saterberry, but in Norway you will want nothing so long as there are cherries. I know Kent very well—but its cherries are not so good as those of Norway.—Maurice Hewlett, in "Last Essays."

from within; for do we not repeatedly have brought before our notice instances which show that conditions which to one person might seem to be paradise to another might seem to be purgatory? Again, a condition which one might envy in another, thinking that could be the same advantage it would constitute perfect bliss, if attained might be found a source of both disappointment and disillusionment. And why? Simply because his thought and desire were of a material nature and founded on a mortal basis, the belief of life, intelligence, and substance in matter, and not on a purely spiritual foundation.

Christian Science often finds mortals in the hell of erroneous thinking; and by showing them how to begin to think aright it at once opens the way of escape. How can this way of escape be traversed? Jesus said, "Out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, murders, adulteries, fornications, thefts, false witness, blasphemies: these are the things which defile a man." Does not the definition of hell given by Mrs. Eddy coincide with this statement of Jesus? Of the latest thought, that inner consciousness where the belief that man is mortal, that he is a compound of good and evil, Spirit and matter, holds away, proceed the supposititious evil thoughts which would attempt to lift the spiritual idea, adulterate Spirit with matter, steal man's priceless heritage, his birthright as the child of God, bear false witness against the true status of being, and defile the true concept of man with the erroneous concepts of material sense.

Heaven, harmony, is gained as spiritualized thought is attained, thought uplifted to the contemplation of the infinite God, good, the creator and preserver of man.—man governed by the divine law of Life, Truth, and Love, and willingly obedient to this law, man joyfully reflecting divine Mind and constantly demonstrating his God-given dominion over every false belief in a power opposed to God.

Jesus warned mankind to "fear him which is able to destroy both soul and body in hell." Does not "him" here refer to sin, to the belief of man as having life or intelligence, power, pleasure, abiding in it or expressed by it? Our escape from hell and admission to heaven must, therefore, rest upon our progressive upward thinking, from the material belief of man as mortal into the purified spiritual consciousness which has discarded erroneous concepts for true spiritual ideas, the radiation of Life, Truth, and Love, as the natural, normal environment of the sons and daughters of God.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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Many Stocks at New Highs —Profit-Taking Fails to Check Advance

Speculative Interest Broadens

Motor and oil shares were in brisk demand while strong features among the specialties included American Can, American Brake Shoe, Coca Cola, United States Arms and Associated Dry Goods.

Fallies of 13 and 16 points in Bell Telephone and General Electric marked the opening of the foreign exchange market. Demand sterling was steady.

Speculative interest became more pronounced in the second half of the week, movements attesting to the success of professional operators who were bringing numerous stocks into prominence. The market showed considerable unevenness at intervals, as speculators sold stocks and shifted moves to get into issues that they considered promising.

Many soft spots cropped out among the railroad stocks, but these were more than made up by gains in the oil and merchandise, railroad equipment, public utilities and electrical shares. Abundant supplies of call money and a reduction in the general rate level to 4½ per cent.

Bonds Generally Higher

Active bidding for French obligations, coinciding with further improvement in the franc and reflecting the progress made by the Poincaré Cabinet in effecting financial reforms, featured the 5% 1926 bonds, marketed. Domestic railroad and industrial loans also worked higher in the face of scattered profit-taking.

The buying movement in the French list embraced most of the Government, municipal and industrial issues, with advances averaging close to a point. Polish 8s were strengthened by the announcement that a \$10,000,000 credit obtained by the Bank of Poland here a year ago was being retired.

St. Paul bonds were among the most active of the rail issues, the Puget Sound division 4s and certificates climbing a point or more. Delaware & Hudson 4s and Ontario & Western 4s also were in demand. Sinclair Oil 6s and 7s, Consolidation Coal 4½s and Wickwire Spencer Steel 7s led the industrials to higher ground, although Granby 7s, Punta Alegre Sugar 7s and American Writing Paper certificates were forced back by realizing sales. Liberty bonds were irregular in quiet trading.

WHEAT PRICES DECLINE TODAY

CHICAGO, Aug. 4 (P)—Barish aspects of the Canadian Government crop report led to a material setback in wheat values today after an upturn at the start. A forecast of showers in Canada tended also to weaken the wheat market.

Opening unchanged to $\frac{1}{8}$ c higher, wheat underwent an all round decline. Corn, oats and provisions were easier, corn starting $\frac{1}{4}$ c to $\frac{1}{2}$ c lower and subsequently receding still more.

Opening prices today were: Wheat—September 1.33 $\frac{1}{2}$; December 1.44 $\frac{1}{2}$. Corn—September 45 $\frac{1}{2}$; December 89 $\frac{1}{2}$. Oats—September 42 $\frac{1}{2}$; December 45 $\frac{1}{2}$.

DIVIDENDS

Old Colony Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$3 a share, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 3.

General Asphalt declared the regular quarterly dividend of 14 per cent on the preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 16.

Brown Shoe declared the regular quarterly dividend of 59 cents on the common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 20.

Standard Oil Company declared the regular quarterly 50 cents dividend, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record

Hartman Corporation declared four quarterly dividends payable in Class A stock of the new Class B stock to be issued shortly in exchange for the preferred stock. The dividends are payable quarterly at the rate of one-fortieth of a share on "A" stock for each share of "B" stock held, payable Sept. 1, Dec. 1, Mar. 1, 1927, and June 1, 1927, to stock of record June 1, Nov. 1, Feb. 15, 1927, and May 17, 1927. Four hundred and twenty-five dividends of 50c were declared on Class A, payable Dec. 1, March 1, 1927, June 1, 1927, and Sept. 1, 1927, to stock of record Nov. 17, Feb. 15, 1927, May 17 and Aug. 1.

Vacuum Oil Company declared an extra dividend of 50c in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 50c, both payable Sept. 20 to the stock of record Aug. 31. This is the same disbursement as in previous quarters.

Century Ribbon Mills declared the regular quarterly \$1.75 preferred dividend, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 23.

Oil Well Supply Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50c on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Welch Grape Juice Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 25c on the common and \$1.75 on the preferred, payable Aug. 31 to stock of record Aug. 20.

Honolulu Mining Company declared the regular monthly dividend of 50c, payable Aug. 25 to stock of record Aug. 20.

Standard Oil Company of Indiana to-

day declared a dividend of 62½ cents and an extra cash dividend of 25 cents, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 17.

Guantanamo Sugar Company declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of \$2, payable Sept. 30 to stock

HOLMES MFG. CUTS DIVIDEND
Holmes Manufacturing Company of New Bedford declared quarterly dividend of \$1 a share on the common stock, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 3, putting the stock on \$4 annual basis, compared with \$6, the former basis. The company declared the regular preferred dividend of \$1.50 a share, payable Aug.

FRENCH FRANC RISING

PARIS, Aug. 4 (AP)—The franc showed steadily increasing strength in the day's trading, opening at 36.71 to the dollar and 178.50 to the pound. It had risen by the time the Bourse closed to 36.07 to the dollar and 169.50 to the pound.

AMERICAN BRASS RAISES PRICES
American Brass Company has advanced prices on all its products $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent, with the exception of copper wire

and cable.

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

[illegible]

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

[illegible]

SELLING BELOW

BATES MANUFACTURING CO.

at New Low, Following Dividend Reaction

The effect of a reduction in the dividend in sending a company's stock considerably below its property value has been caused by the reaction is well illustrated in the case of Bates Manufacturing Company.

At the end of the year, 1925, the shares of this concern were selling at around 200, and in the fall had sold around 225. This year, anticipating a reduction in the dividend, the market took an actual cut from \$12 annually to 48, the shares have dropped to \$135. The drop is just proportionate to the reduction in the dividend.

Bates Manufacturing Company is capitalized at 27,000 shares of \$100 par value. At 125, these shares are theoretically selling for a total of \$3,345,000. According to the June 30, 1926 balance sheet, however, the company has only a quick asset value of \$2,360,000. According to the June 30, 1926 balance sheet, however, the company has only a quick asset value of \$2,360,000. According to the June 30, 1926 balance sheet, however, the company has only a quick asset value of \$2,360,000.

Company's Record Good

During the last few years when profits from many New England cotton mills, particularly those manufacturing ginghams, have been affected severely, the Bates Co. has held up very steadily. In the five-year period from the middle of 1921 to June 30, 1926, the company paid cash dividends of \$1,470,000. In addition it increased working capital by \$1,283,012. It increased its profit and loss surplus substantially and paid out over one hundred thousand dollars to depreciation account.

About half of Bates' 2800 looms now operate on cotton, and there is no sufficient reason for some present slackness of demand for the company's product is at once apparent. It is a well known fact that the company's strength and management (that with so little of its machinery making the little-wanted type of goods, it was able to maintain its profits were undiminished).

Dividend Nearly Earned

Its other lines—tablecloths, dress goods, seersuckers, etc.—have kept up earnings well with many looms. Since Bates has preferred not to manufacture goods it could not add advantage in ordering goods, it has been "flying with one wing."

In the recent fiscal year the company fell short of earning its \$12 dividend by \$100,000. It is not unlike all mills, suffered inventory losses from an almost constantly declining cotton market. Directors have shown a conservative policy in recommending the dividend rate at this time.

With its wealth of assets and its excellent physical condition, Bates Manufacturing Company is in a good shape to profit immediately from any reawakening of demand for cotton goods.

MACK TRUCKS PROFIT SHOWS INCREASE

Mack Trucks, Inc., report for the quarter ended June 30, 1926, showed net profit after charges, depreciation and federal taxes of \$3,925,799, equivalent to a 100 per cent increase over the dividend, to \$4.48 a share of 61,515 shares of common stock. This compares with \$3,388,574, or \$7.63 a share, in the similar quarter of 1925.

For the first six months of 1926 Mack sold 10,400 trucks, valued at \$5,431,328, or \$7.89 a share, compared with \$4,623,548, or \$12.02 a share, in the first six months of 1925.

On the first of July payment will be made on the increased capital of 101,519 shares, after which there will be outstanding 713,434 shares of common stock.

AUCTION SALES OF SECURITIES TODAY

Securities sold today were:

- 1 First Nat Bank Boston 24 1/2, up 1/2
- 2 Merchants N BK Boston 24 1/2, up 1/2
- 3 Atlantic Nat BK Boston 24 1/2, up 1/2
- 4 Commonwealth Bank Boston 24 1/2, up 1/2
- 5 Naumkeag Steam Cotton 16 1/2, up 1/2
- 6 Ludlow Mfg Assn 17 1/2, up 1/2
- 7 5 1/2% U S 5 1/2, up 1/2
- 8 Nashua Mills sold 70 1/2
- 9 Laconia Car is 6 1/2, up 1/2
- 10 Standard Oil of Ind 43 1/2, up 1/2
- 11 New Bedford Gas-Eld L 78 1/2, up 1/2
- 12 Mass First Prof Tr 14 1/2, up 1/2
- 13 10% U S 10 1/2, up 1/2
- 14 Nasset Lf Cox 8 1/2, up 1/2
- 15 10% U S 10 1/2, up 1/2
- 16 7 1/2% U S 7 1/2, up 1/2
- 17 Springfield Fire-Marine Ins 74 1/2, up 1/2
- 18 Turners Falls P-Elec 130, up 1/2

WORCESTER UTILITY MERGER

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 4 (AP).—The Worcester Electric Light & Power Company and the Worcester Electric Light Company, at a special meeting yesterday, agreed to merge, and the proposed merger of the two companies. The merger will be on the basis of one share of Worcester Electric Light Company stock for every five shares of Worcester Gas Light Company stock.

A. PICK BATH & CO. INC.

DIRECTOR, 1000 N. BROAD ST., BOSTON, MASS., the largest hotel and institutional supply and equipment house in the United States, has a business made up of \$26,000,000 per annum. Have recommended in a letter to stockholders the simplification of the company's capital structure by eliminating its entirely the "Class B" stock. A special meeting of the stockholders will be held on August 14 at Baltimore.

PHILLIPS PETROLEUM OUTPUT

PHILLIPS Petroleum Company announced it has successfully completed the drilling of wells in the Oklahoma and Texas in the last week, and that its total daily production reached 10,000 barrels. The company's total production was 63,520 barrels from some 2000 wells. This is more than double the company's average daily production for 1925.

RECORD FREIGHT LOADINGS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Loadings of freight freight for the week ended July 31 totaled 108,500 cars, according to A. R. A., the highest so far this year, exceeding by 1824 cars the previous week's total. Freight loadings for the ninth week loadings have exceeded the million-car mark this year.

DETROIT, TOLEDO & Ironton

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Detroit, Toledo & Ironton has reduced its main line freight rates to 20¢ per car mile for 250 miles and has cut the running time 30 per cent. The company's freight is tracked throughout and is an important step in the reconstruction program.

BRITISH COTTON SPINNING

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Master Cotton Spinners' Federation has decided to put in motion a plan to raise the basic price scheme proposed for the American yarn section of the Lancashire cotton industry.

CANADIAN WHEAT CROP

OTTAWA, Aug. 4.—The Canadian wheat crop for 1926 is estimated at 348,628,600 bushels according to the federal government. The crop is 201 per cent of the 1925 crop, and 103 per cent of the 1924 crop. Last year's wheat crop was 41,576,000 bushels.

WASBUTTA CUTS DIVIDEND

WASBUTTA Mills declared a quarterly dividend of \$1 a share, payable September 1, 1926, to holders of record as of August 1, 1926. The stock is on a \$4 par value basis.

Fig. 1b. *Aspergillus* Broen.

[illegible]

REPORT OF THE

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SAVAGE EARNINGS
SHOW GOOD GAIN

Year's Dividend Is Covered in
the First Six Months

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Savage Arms Corporation's report for the June quarter reflects its satisfactory improvement in business. The \$3.19 a share earned on the common for the three months could have been improved on, but that expenses incident to increasing sales of washing machines were charged against the period's profits.

For the 1924-year, Savage showed \$4.95 a share on 87,474 common shares compared with \$5.85 a share for the first 1925 year. It covered not only the full year's dividend on the common but approximately on its entire stock issue. Savage has ahead of the common only 1,222 shares of 4¢ a share, second preferred and a few shares of 7 per cent first preferred. Total preferred dividend requirements are less than anything like potentialities.

Control of the company is understood to be held by two or three small groups and the floating supply of the stock is limited. Investors are optimistic over the company. They say the field for washing machines, a highly profitable one, has not been developed to anything like potentialities.

Washing machines so far have had but little to do with the company's earnings. They say the new electric range, which Savage has not yet started to push, is also exceedingly promising and that the ironing machine, put on the market a year ago, will be well received by the public and should provide a good addition to earnings.

The sporting arms end of Savage's business is so far the important factor in earnings, is a steady source of income. Earnings from this source in recent years have been in the neighborhood of \$1.50 a share. Savage has paid on the common stock.

Except for current indebtedness, Savage has no liabilities showing on its stock, being free from funded debt. As its preferred issue is small, practically all earnings go to common.

Further financial position is excellent. At the close of last year Savage showed current assets of \$3,540,225 and current liabilities of \$433,618, making working capital \$3,106,607.

MAY MEXICAN OIL PRODUCTION

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Production of oil in Mexico for the month of May, 1925, was 1,327,482 cubic meters, or 8,312,140 barrels, of which 1,144,050 barrels were refined. This compares with 1,204,000 cubic meters, or 7,525,000 barrels, for the month of April, 1925, and 1,320,198 barrels valued at \$1,193,931 in May, 1925. Of total Mexican oil exports, 75 per cent went to Central and South America, 12½ per cent to Europe.

STEEL SHEET DEMAND EXPANDS

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Local independent mills are reporting a steady demand for steel sheets and tin plate. Urgent requests for shipments against September and October contracts are being carried stocks at a minimum. Prices are quoted firm, with black sheets ranging at \$1.09 to \$1.25 a ton, galvanized 4.38 and blue annealed 2.26 to 2.40 a ton. These levels represent a ton over recent low levels.

HARTMAN'S INCOME REPORT

Hartman Corporation for the six months ended June 30 reports net income of \$1,048,318, or \$1.75 a share, compared with \$1,172 a share on 334,615 no-par shares. It is estimated official earnings for the six months ended June 30 will be \$1.75 a share, or 75 per cent of the total six months earnings. This compares with net income of \$1,048,318, or \$1.75 a share, for the first half of 1925.

NEW YORK BANKS TO MERGE

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—North American Bank plans to merge with another bank. Name of institution is not officially mentioned, but it is expected that a special meeting of stockholders for Sept. 2 will be on the proposition. At the bank merger conference, which was held, it was admitted, however, it will be absorbed by a state bank. Names of Fidelity Trust Company and of the Commercial Bank are mentioned in this connection.

BRITISH SPINNERS SALES SCHEME

MANCHESTER, Eng., Aug. 4.—The organization committee of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation has decided to place the sale of cotton spinning spindles for standard counts of American yarn on a basis of 100 per cent of the federation originally proposed to fix prices because of what was characterized as ruinous underselling.

ENTERS VENEZUELAN OIL FIELDS

The Union Oil Company of California, which has been operating in the Gulf Coast, has entered the Venezuelan oil fields. It has made a drilling contract with the government of Venezuela for a concession under which it will develop 25,000 acres of proven land on the latter's concession in the district of Taca, lying northwest of Lake Maracaibo.

FIG IRON PRICE DECREASES

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 4.—Pittsburgh iron has been quoted as low as \$18 a ton, a decline of 50 cents below the previous day's closing. However, it was, however, will not shade their quotations of \$19.

Sales in (hundreds) High Low 1-30

1 Phil Ret 4 5/8 56 100 100 100
2 Phil Ret 4 5/8 56 100 100 100
3 Phil Ret 4 5/8 56 100 100 100
4 Phil Ret 4 5/8 56 100 100 100
5 Phil Ret 4 5/8 56 100 100 100
6 Phil Ret 4 5/8 56 100 100 100
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Actual Sales.

By what we believe to be the
Strongest Guarantee in the World

LEGAL FOR TRUST FUNDS

Howell, MacArthur & Wiggan
SCHENECTADY-ALBANY-TROY

SAVAGE EARNINGS
SHOW GOOD GAIN

Year's Dividend Is Covered in
the First Six Months

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Savage Arms Corporation's report for the June quarter reflects its satisfactory improvement in business. The \$3.19 a share earned on the common for the three months could have been improved on, but that expenses incident to increasing sales of washing machines were charged against the period's profits.

For the 1924-year, Savage showed \$4.95 a share on 87,474 common shares compared with \$5.85 a share for the first 1925 year. It covered not only the full year's dividend on the common but approximately on its entire stock issue. Savage has ahead of the common only 1,222 shares of 4¢ a share, second preferred and a few shares of 7 per cent first preferred. Total preferred dividend requirements are less than anything like potentialities.

Control of the company is understood to be held by two or three small groups and the floating supply of the stock is limited. Investors are optimistic over the company. They say the field for washing machines, a highly profitable one, has not been developed to anything like potentialities.

Washing machines so far have had but little to do with the company's earnings. They say the new electric range, which Savage has not yet started to push, is also exceedingly promising and that the ironing machine, put on the market a year ago, will be well received by the public and should provide a good addition to earnings.

The sporting arms end of Savage's business is so far the important factor in earnings, is a steady source of income. Earnings from this source in recent years have been in the neighborhood of \$1.50 a share. Savage has paid on the common stock.

Except for current indebtedness, Savage has no liabilities showing on its stock, being free from funded debt. As its preferred issue is small, practically all earnings go to common.

Further financial position is excellent. At the close of last year Savage showed current assets of \$3,540,225 and current liabilities of \$433,618, making working capital \$3,106,607.

MAY MEXICAN OIL PRODUCTION

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Production of oil in Mexico for the month of May, 1925, was 1,327,482 cubic meters, or 8,312,140 barrels, of which 1,144,050 barrels were refined. This compares with 1,204,000 cubic meters, or 7,525,000 barrels, for the month of April, 1925, and 1,320,198 barrels valued at \$1,193,931 in May, 1925. Of total Mexican oil exports, 75 per cent went to Central and South America, 12½ per cent to Europe.

STEEL SHEET DEMAND EXPANDS

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Local independent mills are reporting a steady demand for steel sheets and tin plate. Urgent requests for shipments against September and October contracts are being carried stocks at a minimum. Prices are quoted firm, with black sheets ranging at \$1.09 to \$1.25 a ton, galvanized 4.38 and blue annealed 2.26 to 2.40 a ton. These levels represent a ton over recent low levels.

HARTMAN'S INCOME REPORT

Hartman Corporation for the six months ended June 30 reports net income of \$1,048,318, or \$1.75 a share, compared with \$1,172 a share on 334,615 no-par shares. It is estimated official earnings for the six months ended June 30 will be \$1.75 a share, or 75 per cent of the total six months earnings. This compares with net income of \$1,048,318, or \$1.75 a share, for the first half of 1925.

NEW YORK BANKS TO MERGE

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—North American Bank plans to merge with another bank. Name of institution is not officially mentioned, but it is expected that a special meeting of stockholders for Sept. 2 will be on the proposition. At the bank merger conference, which was held, it was admitted, however, it will be absorbed by

EDITORIALS

In a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post, known to have the largest circulation of publications of its class, there appeared a two-page advertisement describing the prosperous industrial activities of what was one of the greatest brewing plants in the United States, if not in the world, before the advent of prohibition, the Anheuser-Busch brewery in St. Louis, Mo. The presentation of the subject was cleverly conceived and well executed. No single article under the heading of "pure reading matter" in that or any other magazine could possibly be more interesting and entertaining. It contained much of human interest because it dealt specifically with an industrial achievement in which the vast fortunes of the founders and owners, as well as the welfare of thousands of salaried executives and wage earners and their families are being conserved under conditions which at one time might have been regarded as adverse.

It is recalled that in the years shortly before the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States it was reported that the heirs of Adolphus Busch, one of the founders of the Anheuser-Busch breweries, of whom there were forty, or thereabouts, received regularly approximately \$1000 a day each in profits from the manufacture and sale of beer. So far as known, that estimate was never authoritatively disputed or discredited. Even now it might be interesting to estimate, somewhat roughly, taking these figures as a basis, what the daily or yearly beer bill of the American people amounted to. Forty thousand dollars a day in net profits to one brewery would indicate, even in the absence of more definite data, a tolerably large sum.

August A. Busch, who succeeded his father in the direction of a plant in which millions had been invested, was faced with the responsibility of continuing the concern on a dividend-paying basis. This duty he felt he owed to his co-heirs and to the thousands of men, mostly heads of families, who were faced with summary discharge. It is a matter of record that August Busch was among the first of American brewers to declare his determination to comply strictly with the law. He announced that his plant would begin the production of beverages containing only the legal maximum of alcohol provided by the federal enactment, and that he would not aid or encourage any attempt to evade or override the regulations which had been fixed, even though he naturally opposed them.

The Christian Science Monitor has taken occasion, since the appearance of the advertisement referred to herein, to ascertain how strictly Mr. Busch has kept his self-imposed pledge. As a result we are able to quote, almost verbatim, from a letter written on July 30, of the present year, by Parker Shields, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of the State of Missouri. Mr. Shields says:

We took up your question as to whether the Anheuser-Busch Brewery is actually living up to the spirit and letter of the Volstead Act with the federal prohibition administrator, Hon. Alroy Phillips, here in St. Louis. He answered: "You may say that the Anheuser-Busch Association is actually living up to the spirit and letter of the Volstead Act, and is giving an active and splendid co-operation in the enforcement of the law. They have come to see that as long as the law is on the books it is better for their business to have it enforced as strictly as possible. There is no real beer coming out of their brewery or to be had on their premises."

But more has been accomplished in the revolutionizing of an industry in which vast wealth was invested and which had enjoyed a somewhat questionable prosperity over a period of more than sixty years than the observance of a law, although that in itself is much. The advertisement referred to bears the caption, "What About Anheuser-Busch?" The query is answered in the exhibit presented. Mr. Busch has found, as he is quoted as observing, that "Industry that serves the needs of life endures and thrives." So he and his associates have transformed their great plant into a vast industrial enterprise, adapting their capital and equipment to the production and distribution of coal, the manufacture of motorbuses and truck bodies, the equipment of refrigerator cars and refrigerating plants, the building of Diesel engines, the erection and management of hotels, and the making of glass bottles used in the distribution of soft drinks.

It is true, of course, that even before the advent of prohibition this great plant was, in a measure, adapted to many of these industries. This furnished the nucleus for the orderly development which has taken place. The wisdom of those responsible for shaping and directing the course of this industrial growth seems to have been abundantly proved. Certainly the results have been more gratifying than those which have followed where similar plants have engaged in the precarious undertaking of evading the law. Many of the latter are now padlocked and patrolled by watchmen whose duty it is to see that they remain closed until such time as they, too, are adapted and devoted to some worthy undertaking.

The people of Vermont, who are yearly taking a wider and deeper interest in the development of the forests that are so large a portion of the State's wealth, are to be congratulated that so able a counselor as W. B. Greeley, chief forester of the United States, has bought a farm in one of its towns for a summer home and will use it for tree planting and culture. He tells the people of the State that he is doing this to "practice what he preaches."

Though a native of California, Mr. Greeley is of New England ancestry, and he became directly interested in Vermont because his wife came from St. Johnsbury. He discovered certain things about the Green Mountain State that led him to choose it as a favorable place for his personal forestry "practice," and in an interview he tells Vermonters some facts in this line

that will both encourage and help them greatly in making still further progress toward preserving and increasing their forest wealth.

He says that general conditions in the Green Mountains are most favorable for tree growth and that the records of his office in Washington show that the forest fire hazard is less in that State than in any other in the country. This is partly due to the nature of the climate and partly because Vermont has an extremely efficient fire protection organization.

The "practice" by which he intends to enhance the value of his teaching on his 100 acres is to include not only the planting of the trees that are best adapted to the soil and climate of the State, but also a demonstration of some of the best methods for promoting their growth and of treating the timber already standing. He aims to show that forestry should become a part of farming and should be added to the other two main stand-bys by which Vermont farms of from 100 to 300 acres can be made prosperous—dairying and maple sugar production. "The important thing," he says, "is to improve the quality of the wood lot. On many places new planting is not necessary, but the poor species should be cut out so that the better species may have a chance to develop. Planting is desirable on cutover or pasture land."

The energy and success of Vermont in forestry in recent years are remarkable. Other larger states may well profit by its example. This year the State has exceeded all its previous records in tree planting. A total of 1,592,985 set out was reached this spring, compared with 1,405,670 last year. The State also has bettered the old maxim of making two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. It is making trees grow where none were before. The State has a forest of seventy-five acres in the town of Lyndon which was bought in 1912. A large part of the land was drifting sand without a trace of vegetation. More than 100,000 trees were planted on the tract, which is now covered with a growth of young trees twenty-five feet in height. Here, too, is practice that aids preaching.

Readers of American newspapers probably have noted the fact that almost since the moment Col. Carmi Thompson, the personal envoy of President Coolidge, set his foot on the landing wharf at Manila, reporters and correspondents have attempted, with or without the knowledge of the commissioner

Forecasting the Philippines Report

himself, to forecast the nature of the report he will submit, as well as the conclusions and recommendations which that document will contain. A dispatch recently published states, apparently without reservation, that the recommendations which Colonel Thompson will make will be based upon information supplied to him by Gov.-Gen. Leonard Wood, who is described as "knowing more about the islands than any other man." In explanation it is stated that his knowledge is personal and intimate, having been gained by his long experience as Governor-General of the Philippines, and previously as Governor-General of the Moro provinces.

But it would seem to be unfair to Colonel Thompson, and in violation of the confidence reposed in him as the accredited agent of the President, to intimate that he has already reached a conclusion as to the nature or character of the recommendations he will make after he has had an opportunity to familiarize himself with political, industrial and social conditions as he finds them, either by personal observation or by accepting as accurate and unbiased the information supplied by General Wood. There has been no dearth of news items from the Philippines purporting to report the actual status of affairs in the islands. General Wood's attitude toward the Philippines demanding independence has been well known. It was not simply to re-echo these facts or to substantiate the Governor-General's views that President Coolidge provided for Colonel Thompson's visit. Certainly, if the mission was designed to be a confidential one, it would seem that the conclusions reached and the recommendations to be made should, before their substance is made public, be transmitted directly to the President.

No one who has been familiar with the administration of affairs in the Philippines during the last few years will question the competency of the Governor-General to speak with understanding knowledge of conditions in all parts of the archipelago. He and those in whom he has complete confidence are in constant touch with the affairs of the people. They know their needs, their aspirations, and, it may be presumed, their fitness or lack of fitness to assume the duties and responsibilities of self-government. But neither the Governor nor his immediate advisers, to say nothing of the most enterprising of the newspaper correspondents assigned to the mission, can be supposed to know with any degree of certainty the conclusions which Colonel Thompson will reach from a given state of facts.

But even if it may reasonably be assumed that the President's investigator will coincide with the prevailing American view in the Philippines that the people there are not yet far enough advanced to undertake, single-handed, the management of their own governmental affairs, this might not indicate that his mission has been fulfilled. Probably that, after all, had been agreed upon by all except the Filipino politicians before the mission was directed to make an investigation and report. Admitting this, there remains what may be regarded as a problem of far greater immediate importance requiring a wise solution. This has to do with the economic and industrial development of the islands and the establishment, upon a broader and more general basis, of popular education. In the Philippines, as well as elsewhere, if recent developments and disclosures may be accepted as indicating the course of events, industrial and economic development proceeds only as it goes hand in hand with the education and enlightenment of the masses.

Self-government, it may be found, is not the panacea for every discordant human condition. Until those who strive and long to reach that condition of political independence have learned to appreciate the privileges which they reserve to themselves, they have not advanced far, even if they achieve what they so greatly desire.

Ignorance, superstition, and all their undesirable attending conditions, will hold even a so-called free people in that bondage which they may believe they have, by some process known to the political alchemist, escaped.

It is plain to those who closely read the signs of the times that, although there is today apparently an enormous prevalence of crime, there is nevertheless in the world probably a more highly developed moral consciousness than ever before. This is, obviously, the result of the cumulating power of righteousness adhered to by the best thinkers through the ages. It is coming, perhaps, more generally to be understood that all moral advancement, national and individual, is the result of education, of a process of instilling and unfolding right ideals in the thought of successive generations. It is not, therefore, surprising that a higher national sense of moral order is finding expression through the system of public education and utilizing it as one medium toward the end of reducing crime by definite instruction concerning moral rectitude and righteous citizenship.

Among many points of great interest in the current educational program, character training was stressed as of paramount importance. In a report to the board of education, by William McAndrew, superintendent of schools, of Chicago. It was shown in the report that there is an increasing recognition of the prime duty of the public school toward preserving national ideals. And it was also shown that greater attention is being given to this problem of impressing children in their formative period of the duty of understanding and assuming the obligations of American citizenship.

There is no doubt of the indelible impression made on character by early influences and training. Of such influences, those of the school and the teacher are, perhaps, second only to those of the home. It seems reasonable, therefore, that teachers should be selected with as much regard to their moral and spiritual as to their intellectual fitness for instructing the young; and this point was also stressed as of greatest importance, in Dr. McAndrew's report. With such equipment, the schools should perform valuable service in supplementing the right home training which they cannot supplant, and in supplying, in those cases where home training is lacking, an appreciable measure of character training.

It is a truism that men and nations are what they have educated themselves to be. Individual and national characteristics seem to be largely determined by the ideals which have been transmitted from generation to generation. This being so, it is indeed of the highest importance to inculcate in the thoughts of children, and of adults, too, a righteous outlook on life, and to work not merely for intellectual, but for moral and Christian culture.

It is the function of education to waken new views and finer ideals, as well as to stimulate these ideals. Given, then, true vision and a just appraisal of spiritual and moral values as paramount, and the merely material instruction and equipment as of subordinate importance, the public school can and will do much in cultivating that sense of righteousness which "exalteth a nation."

Education and Character

A "Close-Up" of a Great Actress

THE old strollers! What visions that word conjures up of those old days when every hamlet and town of merrie England that boasted an inn yard, a guild hall, or a nobleman's castle, was training its company of strollers and sending them out hither and yon, filling the place of the newspaper, political convention, ball game, and "movie."

Perchance it was from these crude performances that those great dramatic artists of Queen Elizabeth's day got their first lesson in that stagecraft which later Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Marlowe, and their associates brought to such perfection. And what a brilliant company of strollers there were along down the years from those spacious days to Victorian England, when Ellen Terry and Sir Henry Irving interpreted to the world the works of those master craftsmen of the Elizabethan era.

What a far cry from those early times were the finished productions of these later strollers and their companies as they traveled over the England of their age and crossed the sea to share with America their great ideals of the stage.

Among the last of those great players, now being so rapidly displaced by the stock companies and the "movies," is Ellen Terry. Fortunately, indeed, were those who were privileged to be introduced to the great characters in Shakespeare's plays by the presentation of Miss Terry and her distinguished associate, Sir Henry Irving.

To watch those magnificent dramas of human life unfold in the brilliant pageantry and setting so wonderfully worked out in every detail of color and mechanism by these two masters of their craft, was to begin one's experience with the stage aright. To receive one's first impression of Shylock through Sir Henry's masterful interpretation, and to see Ellen Terry's Portia presented as the charming, lovable and intellectual woman Shakespeare conceived her to be, is to receive a start in one's Shakespearean education which makes false impressions impossible afterward.

It was, perhaps, because Miss Terry possesses herself so many of the qualities of Portia that she could so admirably and understandingly portray her. This is best appreciated by those who knew Miss Terry off the stage as well as on. She was ever thoughtful for others, brilliant, charmingly versatile, vivacious, with a kindly wit and the rare quality of sympathetic comprehension of another's character and point of view, possessing in large measure that quality of mercy which Portia so admirably defines.

One of Miss Terry's greatest assets has always been her capacity for friendship. Even her managers, playwrights, and companies lost the business asperities in the sweet amenities of friendly relations. With remarkable acumen she accepted or rejected their criticisms, but always in the most gracious manner. With the same sure justice she criticized the members of her company, working as indefatigably for their improvement as for her own.

To those who have had the great privilege of knowing Miss Terry intimately off the stage as well as on, as much as they may admire her powers as an artist, it is as a friend that she has been valued most highly. This capacity for friendship includes in its scope a quality of unselfish affection expressed in those innumerable little individual services which Miss Terry has always so loved to render.

Active as her life has been, divided between the intense, ardent work on her own roles and her social life on both sides of the Atlantic, she yet never failed to find time to remember these little things which make for great friendships. Her spare hours could readily have been filled with the attention from, and the association with, the greatest in literary and artistic lines which the

world knows; and yet her friendships were as intimate and satisfying among those who made no pretenses to distinction in any field.

"My friendship with Miss Terry," said a friend of mine, "began when I was but a girl of fourteen, at which time she kindly granted me a few moments at her hotel. My next meeting with her is illustrative of her remarkable thoughtfulness in little things. Catching a glimpse of me from her carriage as I stood in a group of other children at the stage door, she sent her little son for me, and I rode with her to her destination."

"More to me than all the triumphs to the Caesars was that ride. The keynote of her life has been kindness and service; as a guest in the homes of her friends or as a hostess, it is always, 'What can I do for you?' In her busy life she has always found time to write those inimitable little notes, so full of that loving, whimsical vivacity which makes beautiful the web of her life."

"Among the little tokens which she has showered upon me at various times are her own personal prompt book used in 'King Arthur' with her comments upon this line and that, the cup and saucer from which she drank in her last performance of 'Nance Oldfield,' and innumerable notes and letters so full of that sparkling wit and love, unconventional and sketchy."

"There was such a happy mixture of the little and great things in her life, which were proportioned and wrought together with that sympathetic understanding of which she was all compact. For instance, her stage carpenter had asked for an autographed picture. Discovering the following day that he had been detained, she drew from that omnipresent bag of hers (where photographs and tickets for the theater were always ready to her ever-giving hand) a picture, wrote her name with love across the front, and framed it in five-dollar bills and sent it to him."

The center of attention wherever she might go, whether in the shops, on the street, or in the salon, Miss Terry seemed always utterly unconscious of the effect her presence produced. The poise of her head, the sparkle and brilliancy of her eyes (those eyes to which tears and laughter came so spontaneously in response to her feelings), those unusually expressive hands, and that indefinable grace of carriage which was more like floating than walking, all helped to focus attention upon her.

"I have stood by her side," said one of her friends, "for two hours at a time while she graciously and individually greeted familiar and stranger, never once repeating a remark. She had that gift of penetrating understanding, the intuitive sympathy that taught her just what to say and how to say it."

Ellen Terry, with her great contemporary, Duse, stood at the head of the natural school of acting, and with her great associate, Henry Irving, lifted the profession to its highest zenith of dignity and influence. She brought to its rich stores of experience and association with some of the world's greatest, which enabled her to give breadth and intensity of feeling and understanding to her interpretations of the famous characters of literature.

The versatility, richness, beauty, joy, and sorrow of those great masterpieces can never be dissociated from her whose greatness of character enabled her so comprehensively to interpret them. She stands pre-eminent in that company of great strollers who have delighted lovers of the stage for generations and "as the old order changeth" are yielding place to the new. But long will their names and their work be remembered.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

TWO international sport events here recently attracted much attention and go to show that Berlin is gradually becoming linked up again with the world of sports outside. They were the international automobile race for open touring cars on the Avus track in the west of the city and the visit of Vincent Richards and Howard Kinney, two of America's best tennis players, to Berlin. Since the war there had been no international automobile races in Germany, and the population of Berlin very soon became tired of watching German cars competing with one another on the Avus track. This week's race included for the first time since 1914, five foreign competitors among the forty-six who participated, including a Frenchman and the famous Italian driver, Ferdinando Minoia. Two Talbot and two Alfa-Romeo cars were among the ten cars of foreign make.

The race ended with the victory of the Germans, however, Rudolf Caracciola on a German Mercedes car winning the first prize, Christian Rieken on a German NAG car winning the second prize, while Willy Cleer, also a German, on an Alfa-Romeo car, was third. Merre Claus, a Frenchman, on a French Bignan car, came in as fourth. The highest speed attained was 170 kilometers an hour, but the rain, which set in soon after the start, compelled the competitors to slow down.

It has just been decided by the German railway administration, together with the postal authorities, that the twenty-four-hour clock is to be introduced on the German railway system beginning with May 15, 1927, the day on which next year's summer time-table comes into force. One o'clock in the afternoon on trains will then be thirteen o'clock; two o'clock, fourteen o'clock; and so on. This change was deemed necessary in order to prevent further complications in international traffic, as most of the neighboring countries have introduced this clock system. A considerable simplification of the time-tables, it is claimed, will also take place.

As is only natural, the establishment of the Republic in Germany has by no means made a good republican out of every German. The number of those who still believe their country would progress more rapidly if the old system had remained is legion, and they seldom let an opportunity pass for attacking the republican regime in all its details. Heated discussions in the press, clashes in Parliament and disturbances during elections have been the inevitable outcome of this condition. Now Herr von Campe, the leader of the German People's Party in the Prussian Diet, a party which cannot be described as being enthusiastically republican, has made an attempt to end this continual strife by publishing thirteen subjects, the public discussion of which in his opinion should be taboo.

The first question Herr von Campe wishes to be excluded from political controversy is whether Germany should remain a republic or restore the monarchy. "We have a republic and a change is not possible without a second revolution, which would completely exhaust Germany," he writes. The next point he does not want to be discussed any longer is the Republican Constitution, for the Constitution is the foundation of the state and should be respected by all. Germany's past should also be left unmentioned, he continues, for the German people should be proud of it and of the men they owe it to. But, he adds, the constant comparison of the past with the present, colored by party political views and inciting one against the other, must cease; the politician must fix his gaze on the future and work for it. Herr von Campe also wishes that the person of the President of the Republic should not be drawn into the political strife.

The question of war guilt must be settled by specific investigation and be excluded from political controversies until then, he declares. Also the question whether the democratic-parliamentary regime is advantageous should not be raised until it can be proved that peaceful reconstruction of Germany can be effected in some other way. The situation and the facts created by the League and Geneva conferences, Herr von Campe says, should be acknowledged, as they form the basis of Germany's policy. Under point eleven, he declares most emphatically that

the idea that Germany could regain lost territory by war is not discussable now. The question of revaluation he believes should be regarded as definitely settled and all losses incurred by the inflation borne with resignation.

Now that the city of Berlin has purchased the underground and elevated railways, hitherto in the hands of a private company, the question of introducing a single class is being seriously discussed. At present the train has a third and second class, the difference being that the latter's seats are upholstered. The underground company was reluctant to do away with the latter because it derived most of its profits from the higher fares charged for the second class. The introduction of the one-class system, however, is deemed necessary because it speeds up the traffic and facilitates the transferring from the underground to the other systems of communications, but some time may yet elapse before this change is made.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must assume no responsibility for their publication, and not undertake to hold answers to this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Conditions in Chicago Before Prohibition

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There are some matters that have come to our attention of conditions before prohibition went into effect that it is well, I think, for people to remember.

In 1911, within 250 feet of the grounds of the Dante Public School, 810 South Desplaines Street, Chicago, there were fourteen saloons, and nine more just outside of that radius, while 2184 children were registered at that school.

In 1909 there were 8134 dram shop licenses issued in the city of Chicago; also from June 22, 1906, to May 6, 1918, there were 56,812 special bar permits, allowing the sale of intoxicating liquor from three o'clock in the afternoon until three o'clock in the morning, in such places as dance halls, with thousands of young people in attendance.

In addition, from a survey made by representatives of the Municipal Court, the Juvenile Protective Association and the Chicago Law and Order League, it was found that thousands of children were "ruining the can," as it is called, and in addition to that there were probably 2000 "blind pigs" in the city of Chicago and probably in a number of other places in the city intoxicating liquor was served in violation of the law.

In addition to this, from 1871 up to about Oct. 11, 1913, saloons were open on Sunday, in violation of the law of the State of Illinois.

ARTHUR BURAGE FARWELL,
President, Chicago Law and Order League,
Chicago, Ill.

"Adventuring in America"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We were reading the editorial page aloud, as we often do, and the reader had finished I. H. B.'s "Adventuring in America" when he asked, "What does that make you think of?" The answer was, "Going down to the camp."

I never realized it was "adventuring." Always thought of it as "imagining" one was away up in New Hampshire, although only ten minutes from the center of a well-known town.

We have all the experiences I. H. B. mentions, driving over a little road with grass growing between the sand and gravel wheel tracks, just off the Reading road (one of the State roads that connects Boston and Lawrence) to Foster's Pond, where many folks from Malden, Melrose, Reading, Andover and Lawrence spend much of the summer out-of-doors.

I. H. B. is quite right when saying, "All this is going on every evening within twenty-five miles of one of the largest cities," and it is enjoyed by many families that I know of.

"Adventuring in America" has proven to me that pleasure shared is pleasure gained, and I take this method to thank you.
F. W. G.
Andover, Mass.

Practice and Preaching in Forestry